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STOCK LIST OUT

How the Capital of Wai'alua Is
Now Written.

WILL BE A REAPPORTIONMENT

Total of \$3,500,000—Some Heavy
Holders—Paid Up and Asses-
sable—Demand.

Organization of the corporation that
is to extend and operate the newest
big plantation of Oahu is now com-
pleted. The charter, approved by the Ex-
ecutive Council, was made of record in
the office of the Minister of Interior
yesterday. It sets at rest several
points. The headquarters will be in
Honolulu. There had been suggestions
that this might be a Coast company.
Business will be transacted principal-
ly in the district of Wai'alua. The
company fields are there and of course
the mill will be in the midst of the
cane territory.

The name for the enterprise in which
there has lately been taken so much
interest is the Wai'alua Agricultural
Company, Ltd. It is authorized by its
charter to engage in about all lines
of business that might in any degree
be essential in the successful or pro-
fitable conduct of a sugar producing
estate.

For the corporation there is a capital
stock of \$3,500,000, divided into 35,
000 shares of the par value of \$100
each. By the terms of the charter
leave is given to increase the capital
stock from time to time by due pro-
cess till it shall have reached the max-
imum of \$10,000,000. The officers of
the company are:

President—Jos. B. Atherton.
Vice-President—B. F. Dillingham.
Secretary—E. D. Tenney.
Treasurer—W. A. Bowen.
Auditor—Henry Waterhouse.

All of the stock of the Wai'alua Ag-
ricultural Company has been subscribed
and the names of the owners are given.
There is, however, to be a redistri-
bution of a portion of the whole by
the directors. In fact that redistribution
is being made at this time and in
a very few days the citizens who had
their names entered for stock will
know whether or not they are to have
any and how much. There is sure to
be some disappointed would-be invest-
ors, though there is certainly a hearty
disposition on the part of the main
men in the concern to satisfy so far
as possible the desires of home peo-
ple. There were requests for fully
double the amount of the entire issue
of stock.

The following is listed as paid-up
stock:

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	\$25,000
B. F. Dillingham and Asso- ciates	400,000
Mark P. Robinson	87,500
Henry Waterhouse	187,000

Total paid-up.....\$1,500,000

These are the assessable subscrip-
tion as at present written:

B. F. Dillingham	\$1,000,000
Jos. B. Atherton	50,000
Welch & Co.	100,000
E. D. Tenney and Associ- ates	100,000
R. Halstead	20,000
Edgar Halstead	20,000
Frank Halstead	20,000
Norman Halstead	20,000
Miss Emily Halstead	1,000
Mrs. A. Leckland	1,000
W. W. Goodale	25,000
G. F. Renton	12,500
John Cassidy	5,000
Geo. P. Castle	11,000
C. H. Atherton	25,000
Castle & Cooke, Ltd.	584,000

Total assessable.....\$2,000,000

Grand total.....\$3,500,000
There has, of course, as everyone
knows, been the very keenest demand
for stock in this plantation and there
has been talk to a greater extent about
Wai'alua than any similar enterprise
ever launched in the country. There
is still some uncertainty about Col.
Soper's commission block of a million
of the stock, but it has been stated
that he did not dispose of it in the
States and that consequently there
would be just so much more for the
local market. The general belief is
that a number of the larger holders
will be willing to have considerable
portions of their holdings as recorded
go into the market with those who

Have signed as the preferred customers.
This corporation has paid to Hal-
steads for the old Wai'alua planta-
tion, lands, mill, pumps, etc., the sum
of \$825,000, so it is stated in the in-
corporation papers. The remainder of
the vast property of the new concern
is embraced in added lands to the ex-
tent of making the possible cane grow-
ing area one of the largest in the Is-
lands. The manager is likely to be
David Center, now in charge at Wai-
nane. He is an experienced man with
an excellent record. It is expected
that development and extension of the
present Wai'alua plantation will begin
at once on a large scale. There will
be required a new mill, a number of
artesian wells, some more machinery
for cultivation and a plantation rail-
way. Wai'alua is very favorably situ-
ated for the transportation of its pro-
duct to market, being right on the line
of the Oahu Railway. It is one of the
old plantations as turned over and has
always returned well to its owners.

IS AN EXCEPTION

Supreme Court Ruling on
Partnership Difference.

May Be Claim for a Particular Ac-
counting—Case Remanded.
Railroad Sued.

The Supreme Court yesterday ren-
dered a decision in the matter of F. I.
Dortch vs. A. V. Gear, bill for an ac-
counting, overruling defendant's de-
murrer, with leave to defendant to
answer, and remanding the case to the
Circuit Court for further proceedings.
In this matter appeal was taken by
plaintiff from a decision of the Circuit
Judge of the First Circuit, sustaining
defendant's demurrer to the bill as
amended and dismissing the plaintiff's
bill without prejudice. The reason given
for the judge's decision is that the
plaintiff should have sought a general
accounting. The doctrine, upper Court
says, that no action arising from part-
nership relations can be brought by
one partner against the other, unless
for a general accounting, has its ex-
ceptions. This case is one of them.
Equity will take jurisdiction for the re-
lief of one partner where the other ap-
plies the benefits of such partnership
to his sole use. The meat of the deci-
sion is contained in the following para-
graph:

"The allegations, if proven, are suffi-
cient to make a case where equity can
and should interfere." Kinney & Bal-
loun for plaintiff; G. D. Gear for de-
fendant.

In the matter of Lam Sam Chin vs.
H. A. Heen, bill to redeem mortgage
and for an accounting, defendant has
filed a demurrer setting forth his side
of the case.

In the matter of the Hawaiian Com-
mercial & Sugar Co. vs. Kahului Rail-
road Co., ejectment, Judge Perry yes-
terday overruled defendant's motion
for a new trial. Mr. Balloun, one of the
attorneys for defendant, then read and
submitted exceptions to the overruling
of motion for new trial, which was al-
lowed by the Court. L. A. Thurston on
behalf of A. S. Hartwell, counsel for
plaintiff; Kinney & Balloun for defend-
ant.

Henry G. Reis has entered suit
against the Oahu Railroad & Land Co.
for \$2,082.50, alleged to be due for work
and services rendered and performed
by plaintiff. The statement submitted
is as follows: Two years eleven months
and a half at pumping-station, water
works and wind mill at Ewa, Oahu, at
\$75 per month, \$2,062.50; cash received
at diverse times, \$580.20, leaving due the
balance above named. A. G. Correa is
attorney for petitioner.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

A Scheme for Advancement of
the Obj. etc.

At the last meeting of the Armstrong
Industrial Institute the question of
how agriculture should be taught in
the public schools of Hawaii was dis-
cussed at length. There were two
views of the subject, one in favor of
practical agriculture and the other of
a nature study leading up to the sub-
ject. It was thought that here with
young and inexperienced pupils to
deal, nature study was the correct
basis to work upon. The purpose of
this study would be to make children
close observers, observation being the
foundation of scientific work. It was
decided to send out circulars outlining
the plan adopted. The following were
appointed to draft the papers:

Prof. U. Thompson, "How the Plant
Gets Its Food."
Mr. Higgins, "The Functions of the
Leaf and Stem."
Mr. Sedgwick, "The Flower and
Fruit."
Edgar Wood, "Germination."

IN CUBA'S STYLE

Big Sugar Estates in the "Pearl
of the Antilles."

THE OWNERS AND MANAGERS

Social Feature—Treatment of the
Labor—Ration Day and Food.
Whipping.

(The Century).

Coffee plantations, though so beau-
tiful, have not increased in numbers
of late years; in fact, many of them
have been changed into sugar estates,
which are more profitable, and render
the owner socially more important.
The owner usually resides in Havana,
where his family may enjoy the pleas-
ures of cultivated society and have the
luxuries of a city; he therefore em-
ploys a sort of middleman, called a
major-domo, to manage his estate. The
owner wants all the money he can get
to maintain his establishment in Ha-
vana, and the major-domo seeks to
increase his percentage, and thus the
poor slaves are ground to the dust, and
at times the cruelties practiced are
barbarous. The mayorals are usually
Canary Islanders, a hot-tempered and
rude race, and, being without the re-
straint of the presence of the owner,
are vindictively oppressive, and in
their inhuman punishments often take
life. The horrors which have been
perpetrated in Cuba by the lash would
disgrace barbarians.

One striking fact attesting the har-
shness of slave life on a sugar estate
is that children are very rarely seen
there. Slave men in their vigor are
more profitable, and hence in a large
force of several hundred men only a
few women are allowed. The labors
and hardships which these women en-
dure tend to prevent increase, and the
children born usually die in in-
fancy from neglect. There is no care
taken to prevent this result, as they
say it is cheaper to supply the losses
on the plantations by new importa-
tions than by the rearing of children.
The climate, fortunately, is so mild
that the slaves need but little cloth-
ing, and a wide palm hat and a cloth
about the loins are their costume in
the fields, the sun seeming to have but
little effect upon their black skins.

Every week there is a ration day, on
which they are drawn up in long lines,
and a few pounds of black-looking
beef brought from Buenos Ayres are
thrown at the feet of each, which at
night each cooks to suit himself. In
addition, a coarse meal or small homi-
ny (bran and all) is boiled, and put in
a trough, from which they eat it every
morning with a spoon, a paddle, or
their hands as they choose.

The Africans brought into Cuba are
generally from the coast of Mozam-
bique, and are called Locomees and
Caravales. They are large, stout
men, of dogged will, and at times are
very obstinate.

All these creatures believe implicit-
ly in the transmigration of souls, and
that if they commit suicide they go
immediately back to Africa. To check
this evil, when a suicide occurs, the
mayoral makes each of the slaves
bring a bundle of wood and build a
funeral pyre, on which the body is
burned. The ashes are then scattered
in the air by the survivors, in whose
opinion the dead negro's soul is thus
prevented from returning to Africa.
In scattering the ashes they sigh audibly,
"Aha! Aha!" as if expressing grief
that the soul of their companion can
no longer go home.

The appearance of the sugar estates
is the very opposite of the beautiful
coffee plantations. Wide fields of mo-
notonous green stretch themselves to
the horizon on every side, while here
and there the royal palm lifts its tuft-
ed head above the verdant level. The
mayoral's house, the sugar works, and
the dingy barracks for the slaves
are the only objects to break the mo-
notony of the desolate scene. When
first planted, the cane is laid length-
wise in trenches or furrows, about
five or six feet apart, and then covered.
From each eye (there is an eye to
each sound joint) a shoot springs
up, and sends out others, forming a
bunch of canes; and thus the fields
are covered with the most luxuriant
green.

Every year the crop is cut at the
ground, and the next season another
crop springs up from the roots, which
are called ratooners. These ratooners

will yield crops in this way for several
years, the length of time depending
on the mildness of the climate. In
Louisiana only three or four crops are
gathered from one planting, while in
Cuba eighteen or twenty are thus ob-
tained. The grinding of the cane be-
gins about the last of October, and
continues until the beginning of the
rainy season, a period of nearly six
months. This is the time of greatest
labor on the estate; and, without in-
termission of Sundays or holidays,
with but few exceptions, the slaves
work incessantly, and men and teams
are worn out before work is over. The
slaves are given a few trifling presents
and are allowed some extra privileges
to encourage them in undergoing the
increased labor.

The heavy Ewa stock deal of yes-
terday was a local transaction. Not
much of this stock is owned abroad
and what is held out of the country is
not likely to go on the market.

WOMEN OF MAUI

Protest Against a Memo-
rial Made Here.

Another Blow at the Local Central
Committee—Resolution Deal
in Detail.

The following record of certain res-
olutions appearing in the native paper,
Ke Aloha Aina, (daily, Oct. 17) shows
that some of the Maui native women
are not in the best of humor with the
Patriotic League under the auspices
of Honolulu ladies as to the memo-
rial prepared and "cooked" by them-
selves, without calling the other ladies
for their opinion. The Maui women
say:

"We, the Committee of the Women's
Patriotic League of Puukui, Hana, Is-
land of Maui, in meeting assembled on
the 9th of October, 1898, by these pre-
sents, oppose the memorial gotten up
by the Women's Central League at
Honolulu, for the following reasons
expressing our want of confidence in
them:

"1. Be it resolved—That the ac-
tion of the Women's Central League
was not in harmony with that of the
Men's National Convention of all the
Islands.

"2. Be it resolved—Those officers
and members of the Central League
have no authority to prepare a memo-
rial, without the sanction of all the
branch leagues throughout the group.

"3. Be it resolved—The Women's
Central League at Honolulu did not
call for the Women's branch leagues
throughout the Islands, to meet them
and to consider together upon a memo-
rial agreed to by all the leagues
throughout the Islands.

"4. Be it resolved—Whereas, a
Lady Delegate from our league was
present in the Men's Convention held
at Honolulu, September 12, 1898, and
while she was there, an opportunity
was not offered to our delegate to meet
the Women's Central League for the
purpose of conference.

"5. Be it resolved—Their merging
in with them all the other leagues
throughout the Islands, which did not
sit and consider together with them
upon the memorial approved by them,
was not right at all.

"6. Be it resolved—Wherefore, we
of the Women's Patriotic League of
Puukui, Hana, by the committee ap-
pointed, do protest by all manner of
protestations, that our league did not
at all agree to that memorial, and also
do declare our want of confidence in
the measure approved by the Women's
Central League."

"Yours truly,
"Mrs. A. Namakaoku, Mrs. Haele,
Mrs. J. Elisabeth, Mrs. A. Nahuina,
Mrs. Kelaia, Mrs. L. Opunui, Mrs. L.
Kekakuihala, Mrs. A. Kakaia, Mrs. J.
Kuiawa, Mrs. L. Koaahu, Mrs. M. Ka-
hoopii, Mrs. Kamaka, Committee."
Puukui, Hana, Oct. 13, 1898.

One More Dead.

Private Julius N. Miller, Company
B, Nebraska Volunteers, died at the
Military hospital last evening of fever.
He was taken suddenly and was in the
hospital only four days. Deceased
was a native of Beatrice, Nebraska.
He was quite young, but a giant in
stature and was quite popular in his
company. The funeral will probably
take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow
morning. Miller was a member of the
Masonic fraternity.

Auditor Benson, of the O. R. & N.
Co., from Portland, is visiting the city.

A TEN-ACRE LOT

Possessory Grant to Hospital Flower
Society.

WILL BE A BEAUTY SPOT

Novel Hedge—New Tropical Trees.
A Festal Lanal—An Admirable
Work.

W. E. Wall, Government surveyor,
has made measurement for a piece of
land to be used by the Hospital Flower
Society. A ten-acre lot has been se-
cured and will pass into possession of
the ladies upon approval of the selec-
tion by the Minister of Interior, who
with other members of the Board of
Agriculture is heartily in favor of the
enterprise under consideration.

A ten-acre lot was difficult when it
came to selection and location, but a
plot admirably adapted in every way
to the uses or purposes of the Society,
has been selected.

This land for the cultivation of
flowers for the hospitals and homes of
the sick poor will become one of the
most beautiful parks in the whole
country, if not in the world. It will
prove a great attraction and a worthy
view for both tourists and residents
of Oahu and the other Islands.

With the co-operation of the Board
of Agriculture the plans of the Flower
Society have expanded. To enclose
the tract there will be a hedge of
coffee trees and the hibiscus shrub.
This alone will be a decided novelty.
Inside there will be two rows of a
new, beautiful and rare tropical tree,
something uncommon. In the center
will be the flower beds. The buildings
will include a large open lanal for
floral festivals and a club room for
the members of the society. The society
has sufficient funds to make the im-
provements.

There will be employed as caretaker
of the place a skilled florist who will
be ready and willing at all times to
instruct all visitors on what and how
to grow in the flower line. This man
will be an extremely useful public ser-
vant. The results of his labors will
spread all over the Islands and will
brighten many places.

The mission of the Hospital Flower
Society is well told in its title. The
members are constant and untiring in
their attention to the sick of all na-
tionalities. One hope of the local so-
ciety is to so focus attention upon its
work by operations and results that
similar societies may be organized at
other places in the Islands. Great
good is to be accomplished in many
ways. An institution for the cultiva-
tion of flowers and for the holding of
floral festivals will have its effect on
individual character and will almost
directly assist in beautifying the coun-
try.

Any lady may become a member of
the Hospital Flower Society by send-
ing name and address to either Mrs.
F. M. Swamy, the president, or Miss
Mary von Holt, the secretary, together
with \$1, the fee for a year.

Some visitors here lately have sug-
gested that Hawaii adopt the custom
of Europe, Southern California, Colo-
rado and other localities and have a
fete of flowers once a year. The chief
feature of this celebration is a parade
of decorated turnouts. It is made a
beautiful and happy occasion wherever
practiced and should be quite success-
ful in Hawaii as well.

ARE GOOD BOYS.

Pay Day Fails to Develop Any
Bad Behavior.

Twenty per cent of the soldiers from
Camp Otis were permitted to come to
town yesterday purely on the strength
of their good record Wednesday even-
ing. Major Paul appreciated the ex-
cellent decorum of the men and took
occasion to tell them so. Last night
the experience of Wednesday was re-
peated. About 9 o'clock the men be-
gan to leave for Camp and only a few
were left in town for the last car. The
police had absolutely no trouble with
the men. Those in liquor were taken
off by their comrades and not one of
the large number in town became
noisy in any way.

Another month's pay will be ex-
pected at Camp Otis today. If the
papers are in the New Yorkers may
also draw their September stipends.

COL. F. W. PARKER

Eminent Educator Speaks of His
Visit to Hawaii.

WAS A CLOSE STUDENT

Schools and People—The Native
Hawaiian—Manual Training.
Annexation—Future.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

"What the native Hawaiians need to fit them to become good citizens of the United States is a thorough-going education. I don't mean an education after the old-fashioned New England type, for that has signally failed among them. They need an education fitted to their environment and adapted to draw out their best native qualities. To my mind they need an education which centers around manual training and the mechanical arts. Fortunately the government of the islands is making rapid strides in this direction, and I think the natives will soon be awakened from their present indifference and indolence and turned into active citizens, who not only will be proud of their allegiance to America, but of whom the Americans themselves may well be proud in turn. As for the other inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, I think all of them, even those not now favorably minded, will soon adapt themselves to the changed conditions. The prospects for the islands seem to be as fair in what concerns the attitude and characteristics of the inhabitants as in what concerns commercial and industrial progress."

ESTIMATE OF COLONEL PARKER.

This is the estimate of Col. Francis W. Parker, principal of the Chicago normal school, who returned to this city last Wednesday, after a summer spent in the recently annexed islands. Col. Parker had gone to Honolulu on the invitation of the Hawaiian Government to deliver a course of lectures to the teachers in Government service at their summer school held at the capital. He was received by the leading men of all parties on the islands and given every opportunity to gain information about the condition of affairs.

With Col. Parker were his wife and Miss Allen, the teacher of kindergarten methods at the normal school. Mrs. Parker went largely in search of health, but the Colonel confesses that the reasons which led him to enter upon the journey had more to do with the volcanic structure of the islands than with the opportunity to add more hours of lecturing to the quota which already stood to his credit after a year's work at the normal school. He brought back with him a magnificent series of photographs representing the craters and mountains of all the islands in the group.

MRS. PARKER TAKES PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mrs. Parker, for her part, made a collection of photographs showing the people, their customs, and the scenery of the islands. All these pictures, numbering over 200, will be arranged and presented to the museum of the normal school, where they will help to swell the collection of 25,000 photographs of people and industries, collected largely through the personal efforts of Mrs. Parker.

Not only through these photographs will the normal school profit by the sojourn of Mr. and Mrs. Parker in the Pacific Islands. In a day or two a dozen big boxes filled with curios and specimens of the arts and products of the islands will reach Chicago, and as soon as they are unpacked and the articles labeled they will be presented to the museum.

In the collection are samples of all the woods, seeds and shells of the islands, a very fine collection of lava specimens, a number of "leis," the necklaces which the natives habitually wear, mats and fans, some of the rare and costly tapa cloth, belts of banana fiber, wooden and gourd calabashes, baskets of seed and woven baskets, poi pounders, tapa beaters, stone knives, fishhooks, stone quoits, a native lamp and fibers of all kinds, much used in the native arts.

LAND SNAILS A FEATURE.

Then there will be a collection of pressed ferns and another of pressed leaves, some coffee and bamboo sticks, a pressed coffee branch, collections of bird eggs and deer horns, and last, though not least in Mrs. Parker's estimation, a very fine collection of the land snails of the islands.

All these articles will be made use of in the work of instruction done by the students of the school, and they will prove to be of material service in giving clearer ideas than could be obtained in any other way of the important industries and activities of the islands.

Col. Parker is loath to speak of his own lecture work in Honolulu, but it is understood from other sources that he was given a reception of a character fully to correspond with his fame as an educator. He not only lectured three times each day for three weeks before the students at the summer school, but he also gave three public evening lectures each week, which drew out large audiences from all classes of inhabitants. He was asked to confer with the educational bureau of the government in regard to the future conduct of the state schools, and he has also prepared a series of observations for the use of the United States commissioners, at the request of Senator Culham. With him there came to America one of the teachers of the islands, Armstrong Smith, who will remain at the normal school until Christmas, when he will return to

take charge of a new industrial school which is just about to be opened.

ISLANDS WILL BE BENEFITED.

In continuing his remarks about the character and possibilities of the newly made citizens of the United States, Col. Parker said:

"I was not an annexationist, but still I think that the islands were fortunate in having been annexed to this country. The great advantage they will gain is that they will secure a stable government, so that the development of the resources of the islands will no longer be hindered by any uncertainties as to the future of the government and laws. It is true that if a vote had been taken on what we would consider fair terms a majority of the inhabitants would have been against annexation. The change was engineered through by a small body of men, but they were among the most prominent and intelligent in the islands. They were not enthusiasts or hasty reasoners, but men who had, after much consideration, made up their minds that the main need of the people was a perfectly stable government, and that as things were this could not be secured without annexation. I have the greatest respect for President Dole. He is not a politician in the ordinary sense, and has acted throughout for the good of the people. Among other men of sterling worth who are going to be prominent in developing the islands I think especially of Judge Frear and B. F. Dillingham. They are men who would be the most valued of citizens in any community."

In general the native Hawaiians were against annexation. Partly this was because they had been misled by stories and slanders of one kind and another. For instance, when the Coptic arrived I heard a man turn to a native standing beside him on the wharf and say: "Well, a few minutes ago you were a free Hawaiian. Now you are nothing but one of the United States niggers." Such remarks, used as arguments, were common, and still show their effects. More than this, however, the natives have a deep feeling of loyalty to their native government, and it hurts them to feel that it is gone from them forever, and that willy-nilly they are now parts of another country.

LOYAL TO THEIR OWN LAND.

This feeling of loyalty is about all that was left to the natives of their manifold good original qualities, after the whites had finished their so-called civilizing work. The pace is a fine one, and was by no means in a state of savagery before Christian influences began. No men who were so skilled in the arts as these people can be called savages. Truly one can say they were originally a people of artists. They made many beautiful things which we Americans can't even imitate, and they have great manual abilities now, though circumstances have made these abilities lie latent for some time. The people are kindly and in no way aggressive, and they are loved by the various white races and stand on the most friendly personal terms with them.

When the missionaries arrived, good men as they were, they had some very mistaken ideas about the nature of the people they were to work among. They saw no good in the natives, and tried to graft on them their own type of New England Christianity. They failed. The natives were in the end broken in spirit, and became indolent. Their upward progress was stopped for the time, and their patriotism was about all that was left for them to care for. Now I hope this will be changed.

When the Coptic reached Honolulu with the news of annexation the whole population went into ecstasies of joy. But even then the native Hawaiians looked grave. As the day for the formal annexation approached the people became still graver. They were sad, solemn. On the day of the inauguration of the new sovereignty they seemed to act as if taking part in a funeral. The Queen's reception was like a house of mourning. Even the successful annexationist party seemed sad at seeing the sufferings of the natives. The ceremonies showed this. There were no speeches. A simple announcement was made. Then the Hawaiian national air was played. A salute was made to the flag, which was then slowly lowered. President Dole stood with bowed head and said not a word. As the American air was played another salute was fired and the Stars and Stripes were raised. Many eyes were wet with tears, but all was quiet in the streets, except for the utterance of a few of the more extreme royalists.

WILL BECOME GOOD CITIZENS.

Withal the Hawaiians will, I think, soon come themselves to feel sympathy and love for this country, and with the needed educational facilities they will be good citizens. Good citizens the other nationalities will probably also be. There are the Chinese, who, though much maligned, are about the best workers on the islands. They are honest, they mind their own business and they are productive. The Japs are not quite so good a class. The Portuguese have turned some of the mountain slopes into a little paradise already with their fruit farms, and they bid fair to be industrious and successful. One of the most marked traits of the Hawaiians is their hospitality. They are generous to extreme with everything they have got. When I reached there my wife was quite sick, and Judge Frear threw open his house to us, servants and all, for the entire time of our visit. He said his wife was away and we might as well as not use the place. He would not accept a cent of rent. I mention this only as a typical case. In receiving the United States soldiers the greatest kindness was shown. Of course there was some policy in this, but the extent to which all classes went in giving the use of their homes, lawns and lawns was unexampled in my experience.

SCHOOLS OF HAWAII.

The schools of Hawaii are generally good, and correspond as a whole very favorably with the systems of many of our own states. There is a Minister of Education in charge, and there

is a Board of Education and an Inspector General. There are also many fine private schools perhaps the best being the King Kamehameha school, founded by Mrs. Bishop and endowed with lands worth millions. Its great feature is industrial education, and it is being improved all the time. I think the islands will soon have a great experimental station, with a first class scientist in charge. There is some talk of making the head of such an institution ex-officio assistant superintendent of public instruction, and so combining the agricultural and industrial features permanently and thoroughly with the entire system of education. It is the plan of President Dole and others to establish agricultural schools in each district of the islands. I do not think anything better than this can be done for the people, and if it results in reviving their lost manual dexterity, a very great step will have been made in raising their culture.

I must confess that for me the most interesting thing about the islands is their geologic structure. I visited nearly all of the big craters on the different islands. To see the different stages of development, running all the way from the seamed and eroded Kamae, the oldest island of the group, to Hawaii, the newest, with its perfectly symmetrical mountain formation, gives an insight into the processes of continent and island building that cannot be obtained anywhere else so far as I know. Maui is perhaps the most interesting of the islands, and with its delicious valleys and mountain slopes it forms a real fairyland.

PARADISE FOR TOURISTS.

I think that the Hawaiian Islands will some day be one of the most famed countries for tourists in the world. I don't know any other region that can give so much pleasure. One goes on a summer tour into a tropical country without suffering any of the inconveniences of heat. The mountain slopes show tropical, subtropical and temperate climates, and the wealth of fruits and the luxuriance of the vegetation make every step a new delight. Then for health the islands can be praised. I never felt so perfectly healthy in my life before. I feel as though I had returned from a new found world.

When asked about the greatest needs of the islands, Col. Parker said that after stable government was attained the first great improvement would be in the construction of new harbors, that at Honolulu being practically the only one at present. With this attained, he said, the industrial development of the islands would go on very rapidly. "Sugar and rice," he said, "are the two greatest products now, and the output of them can be enormously increased. The coffee I had tasted, but it is still doubtful whether this industry will be as profitable as the other two. The possibilities for grapes and other fruits and for tobacco are very great."

Col. Parker says that the reports of disagreements between President Dole and members of the Commission from this country are not true, and that when he left Honolulu the relations of the two sets of Commissioners were very pleasant and their sessions harmonious.

In regard to the Hawaiian hula dance, which became famous on the Midway during the World's Fair, the Colonel reports that Americans have taken it in a very wrong way, and that it was originally a religious performance and took the same place in the life of the Hawaiians that the tragedy did among the Greeks. The dances were first meant simply to illustrate the songs and stories of gods and heroes, but afterward degenerated.

GARCIA AT WORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A cable to the Sun from Santiago says: General Garcia left for the interior on his mission of pacification early this morning. He was escorted by fifty Cuban soldiers and Cuban officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Carlos Paez, Captain Juan Exaltado and Lieutenant Antonio Exaltado, formerly members of the personal staff of General Garcia. The party carried ten days' rations, which were supplied by General Wood. They went on horseback and will ride 400 miles before they return to Santiago.

AGAINST ALLIANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Sir Edward Clarke, whom it is only fair to describe as the leader of the English bar, writes a letter in reply to an invitation to join an Anglo-American league, which is of considerable significance and is attracting much attention.

He says: "With all respect for the distinguished persons who give their names as members of the general committee, I think such organizations, at best, unnecessary and not unlikely to be mischievous. Indeed, a superfluous society is almost certain to do harm."

WILLIAM DEFIED.

STUTTGART (Wurtemberg, Germany), Oct. 6.—At the Socialist convention here today, Herr Fischer, a member of the Reichstag, referring to Emperor William's anti-strike speech, said: "What little monarchical sentiment survived among the proletariat has now been definitely killed. We must organize an opposition. We shall be cowardly dogs if we leave unanswered the insults heaped upon us. The Emperor deems it right to throw down the gauntlet and we have the courage to pick it up."

Eczema, scald head, bites, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.

DUE TO ARRIVE
Per Schooner ALOHA
ON CONSIGNMENT
12
STRONG
WELL BROKEN
MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at
SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

Would You Succeed?

Then be energetic and straight in your
business relations with your customers.

This is why THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.
do the business.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents-for following

BICYCLES:

THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc.

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man.

R. C. Geer, will help you out.

CASTLE & COOKE LTD.
IMPORTERS
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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for.

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER,
SALT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT

JEWEL
STOVES

We are celebrating the
successful introduction of
"JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges
by giving purchasers out of
Honolulu a special benefit of
a Freight Rebate of 10 per
cent. off the regular price of
all our stoves. In addition
to which you get the usual
5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150
stoves, ranging in price from
\$11 to \$72—with another 150
now on the way, comprises
the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water
Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water
Coll, and with or without Hot Water
Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema,
Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases,
and Sores of all kinds, its effects are
marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and
warranted free from anything injurious to the
most delicate constitution of either sex, the
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25, 50, and in cases containing
six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to
effect a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. **DR. J. C. CLARKE'S**
PATENT MEDICINE VERDURE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors,
THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER DISPENSARY CO.
LONDON, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture,
and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan

Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for
Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Furnishes to Oceanic and Pacific
Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

LOSS WAS HEAVY

Seminary Fire Destroyed Much Private Property.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS CLOTHING

All Belongings of Seventy Girls Gone—Temporary Arrangements. Rebuilding Talk.

MAUI, Oct. 17.—On the evening of the 16th, Maunaloa Seminary, one of the most famous and oldest schools for Hawaiian girls in the islands was completely destroyed by fire. The blaze began in the attic of the main building and at 6 p. m., the flames on the burning roof lit Haleakala's slope for miles around.

Hundreds of people of all nationalities hurried to the scene of the fire, but as there was no water, nothing could be done except to save the furniture, etc., from the lower stories. The piano, safe, parlor and dining room furniture were rescued, but all the teachers excepting one lost all the clothing in their rooms—most of them being without hats. The seventy girls were equally unfortunate for their extra garments were stored in trunks in the attic where the fire originated.

No one can explain the cause of the burning. At 2 p. m. of the same day, girls had visited the attic to obtain clothing but under the charge of a teacher. From that time until the discovery of the fire, the large room had been locked. Various conjectures have been made—spontaneous combustion from old mattresses under the roof, rats which were numerous on the premises carrying matches, etc. No verified explanation can be given of the fire which burned fiercely for an hour and a half, and destroyed at least \$10,000 worth of property. The houses were insured for \$5,000, which will form a good nucleus with which to rebuild an institution which has accomplished for many years much and great good for the native people of Hawaii.

The teachers in charge of the girls should be complimented upon the fact that not one of the girls were injured even slightly.

The teachers and the girls whose parents did not come for them spent the night in the old native (Pookela) church.

The ladies of Makawao will be busy during the week in making garments for the girls made destitute by the fire.

The trustees of the Seminary will hold a meeting this morning to determine what shall be done as to rebuilding. It is to be hoped that a building will be constructed suitable of course for the place and purpose, but possessing some of the modern ideas of ornate architecture.

The teachers and some of the pupils will soon remove from Haleakala Ranch where they are at present to Mrs. H. G. Alexander's residence, awaiting re-establishment.

BRITISH AND BOERS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Disquieting news from the Transvaal has reached the British Foreign Office. President Kruger has commanded British subjects in the Transvaal to join the Burgher force sent against the rebellious Chief Mofseu, who is preparing for battle on a large scale. All the roads in Northern Transvaal are held by armed Kaffirs, and the Boers are likely to have a difficult task. President Kruger has the letter of the law on his side in ordering British subjects in the Transvaal to join the Burgher force, but the British declare they will refuse to fight for the Boers while they are disfranchised.

SURVIVOR OF C. C. FUNK.

VANCOOVER (B. C.), Oct. 8.—Albert Krag, the sole survivor of the wreck of the C. C. Funk, has arrived at Flinders, Tasmania. He was at the wheel at the time of the disaster. He says the weather was so dirty that land could not be seen until after the ship was in the breakers.

SUNKEN VIZCAYA.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 10.—Work on the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya has been abandoned. Divers found fifty feet of the bottom of the bilge gone. Half of the deck of the Infanta Maria Teresa has been laid. It is expected that the Teresa will leave for New York or Norfolk on or before October 18th.

RETURN OF WARRIORS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards returned to London today from Omdurman, where they took part in the crushing defeat inflicted upon the Dervishes by General Kitchener. From Waterloo Railroad station, where they left the

train, to Wellington barracks, immense crowds of people lined the streets. The windows were packed with spectators, flags were displayed on all sides and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed.

IT IS A SLOW DEATH.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Medical Journal publishes the report of Dr. Icenel of Paris, asserting that guillotining does not immediately affect the brain. The French doctor says the blood first comes from the larger vessels of the neck and there is hardly any cranium loss. The brain he adds, finds nourishment for an hour after decapitation, during which time the person decapitated retains his or her senses of hearing, smelling and seeing. Absolute death, Dr. Icenel claims, does not ensue for three hours. Thus, it is pointed out that guillotining, instead of being speedy is one of the most prolonged and horrible forms of capital punishment.

FIRE IN CHINA.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, a fire on Sunday at Hankow destroyed over a square mile of the city, including the Government buildings and temple. It is feared that a thousand lives were lost.

A CRITICAL TIME.

DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

The first shipment of lumber was taken down on the Oahu railway yesterday for the new Waiwala hotel.

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to the Little Conqueror.

A young man went to a very wealthy and successful manufacturer a short time ago and applied for employment. "What can you do?" the manufacturer said, and the young man proceeded to tell in glowing terms of his wonderful ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied; "let me know what others say you have done. Bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the works of this little modern wonder.

Mrs. M. E. Colman, No. 178 Sterling Ave., of Cleveland, O., says:—"Two years and a half of suffering seems as I look back, to be an age, that however is the length of time I suffered before I knew of the wonderfully remedial Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. It is hard to describe the pains I endured in the small of my back. At times I was unable to turn in bed without I did seem to bring relief. Life was one constant struggle with pain. I read an advertisement in one of our papers about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Anxiety to relieve me to send my son to Marshall & Co.'s drug store for a box of them. Before I had taken it, and it seems almost beyond belief, pains in my back were so much better that I could attend to my household affairs without inconvenience, and shortly after it disappeared. It returned once or twice, in a much milder form, on taking cold, a very few doses drove it away again. Nothing that words can convey can be too strong to express my gratitude for what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have done for me. I recommend them with all my heart to all suffering that dreadful complaint, kidney disease."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the islands.

AT KOHALA TERM

Report From That Circuit Made to the Chief Clerk Here.

QUITE A HEAVY DOCKET

Criminal and Civil—The Attorneys. Supreme Court Business—Restitution Land Suit.

At the Kohala term the following disposition has thus far been made of cases:

Republic of Hawaii vs. Kahale, practicing medicine without license, argued and submitted. Kamaooha and W. S. Wright for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Thomas Spencer, Jr., assault and battery, appeal was withdrawn.

Republic vs. Pua, malicious injury, found not guilty and discharged.

Republic vs. Hapaku, assault with intent to maim, given six months at hard labor.

Republic vs. A. K. Eldridge, violating school laws, continued for one year.

Republic vs. Ah Loy, vagrancy, pleaded guilty, sentence suspended for one year.

Republic vs. Lee Lang, larceny, plea of guilty; no sentence yet.

Republic vs. So On Pau, larceny first degree; nol. pros. entered.

Republic vs. Charles Meinecke, assault; nol. pros. entered.

Republic vs. Misiro, vagrancy, appeal withdrawn.

Republic vs. Akau, liquor, continued for the term. Magoon for defendant.

Amelia J. Silva vs. Antone Fernandez, suit for summary possession; discontinued. Creighton for plaintiff; Magoon and Sillman for defendant.

M. F. Scott vs. J. K. Nahale, assumpsit, and Nettie L. Scott vs. J. K. Nahale, trespass, were continued for the term.

Thomas F. Lindsay vs. F. W. K. Beckley, action to remove a cloud to title, and S. K. Kahaolu vs. Kihia, bill to set aside a deed and for an injunction, were carried over to the April term.

The Christina M. Spencer vs. Frank Spencer divorce libel was on for two days and nights. After the libellant had rested her case, Carl S. Smith, attorney for libellant, moved that the case be discontinued; but Charles Creighton, attorney for libelee, moved that the petition be denied, which was done.

James N. K. Keola has filed a bond in the sum of \$1,500 as deputy clerk of the Second Circuit Court. A. P. Kapachole is his surety.

G. O. McHugh has been appointed guardian of the person and property of Simon and Annie Rodriguez, minors.

The case of Mary C. Aldrich, et al. vs. Priscilla E. Hassinger, et al., was argued in Supreme Court yesterday and submitted; W. O. Smith, for Mrs. Hassinger; A. G. M. Robertson, for Mrs. George Ross; Cecil Brown, for Mrs. Burton, and De Bolt for Douglas K. Brown. This is the James W. Smith estate matter.

Kalihea, non compus mentis, by her next friend, Samuel Kaka, has begun suit against John Hapa and Kapali to cancel a deed to the land known as "Awawaloa," at Halawa. The complaint alleges that the land is worth \$1,000; that on March 31, 1894, Hapa, by fraud and deceit, obtained a deed to it for \$101, though the money has never been paid over. October 1, 1898, the land was transferred by Hapa to one Kapali. Restitution of the property is prayed for.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to announce to the general public and especially to my patrons that on this date, (October 18, 1898), I will retire from the management of the Manufacturers' Shoe Company, having disposed of my interest.

I will be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. W. F. Love, two young men well known in the business circles of this city. I also wish to extend my thanks to the public for their liberal patronage in the past, which I hope will be continued to the new firm as I am sure you will be fairly treated and given good satisfaction in general, as they have the largest and best stock of goods in the country.

Yours very truly,

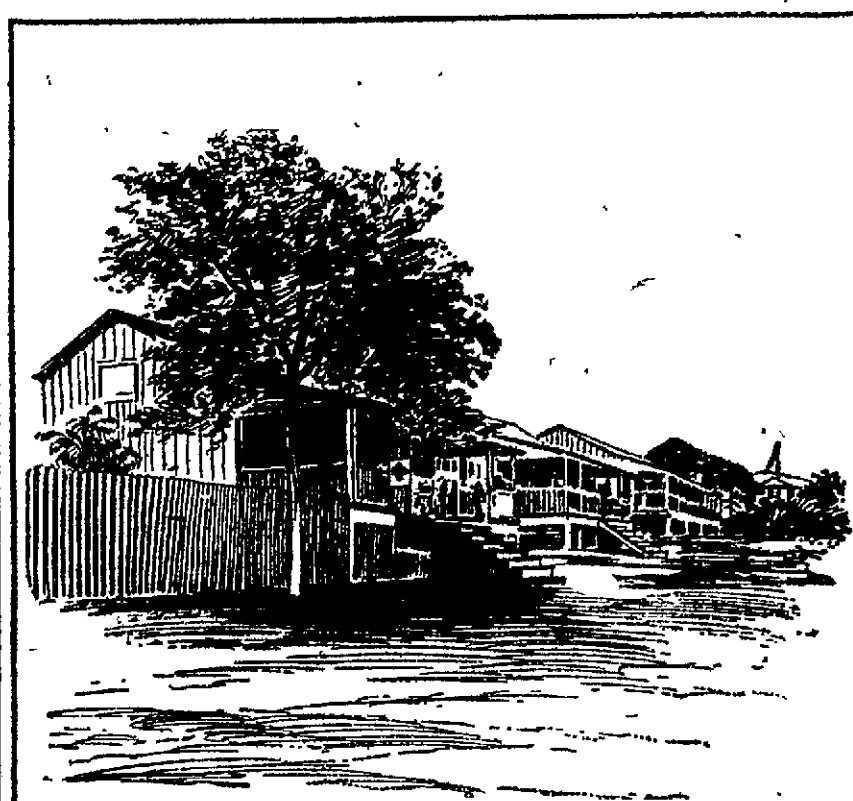
D. B. SMITH.

MORE DEADLY THAN BULLETS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Alexandria says: The troops who have returned from Khartoum are dying like flies from enteric disorders, supposed to be due to canned beef and indulgence in cheap spirits.

Made Right!

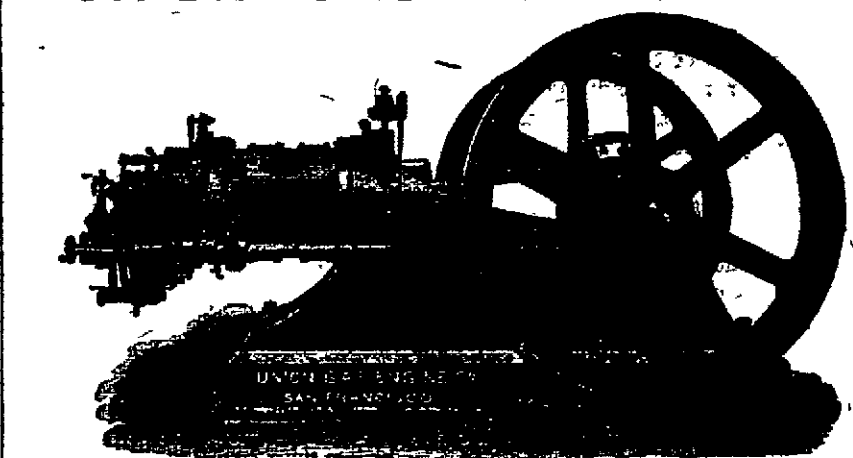
Schilling's Best baking powder does its work as well in the wetness of Japan as in the dry heat of Arizona or Mexico, the cold of Montana, and the gold fever of Klondyke.



RED CROSS HOSPITAL AT SIBONEY.

At the time the photograph here reproduced was made there were in this Red Cross Hospital eight patients suffering from typhoid, four from malarial and four from yellow fever. It was in this house that the death of Eben Brewer, our first postmaster in Cuba, occurred. The photograph was taken for the New York Press.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



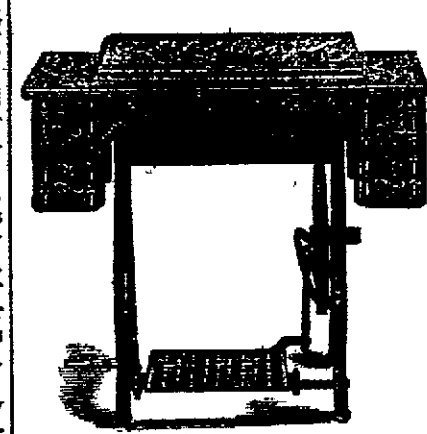
THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON"
AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The "Iolani" and the "Australia" have brought to the

Pacific Hardware Co.,

large lines of seasonable goods. A few

Hygienic Refrigerators

(each compartment removable for cleaning), for those who want the best.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

(High and low wheel.)

Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware and many articles you have been looking for.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Vapo-Resolene when inhaled in the chest room will give immediate relief. The active powers are transferred to the lungs thus preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Vapo-Resolene is a trademark.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. I. Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

MANY CUSTOMERS

Have asked us why we have not advertised any more of the elegant, large Verandah Willow Rockers. We will answer them all here by saying that it has been utterly impossible for us to secure a single one of them for a whole month—but now we have a few more. These are just like the others—large, roomy, comfortable seats.

HARTSHORN SPRING WINDOW SHADES

are the best made—everyone knows that. You need not have any bother with these shades, as they stay where they are put.

Our only object in speaking of these shades is to call your attention to them. They are like the verandah chairs—hard to keep in stock.

HAIR MATTRESSES

made from the finest curled hair obtainable, are the most comfortable mattresses known and are a sure cure for aching bones.

THE FURNITURE MART OF THE TOWN.

We are daily showing you the utter impossibility of trying to better our prices. No matter how deeply others cut to obtain your trade, we still carry the best goods at prices that are lower than they should be—quality considered. This fall we are making a strong bid for your trade, not only by the lowness of our prices, but also by the beauty of our stock. You can fairly revel in artistic designs and attractive styles. Never have we shown such variety and quantity.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us upholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to like the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways.

As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. These lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES. COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1898.

COL. PARKER'S OPINION.

The Times-Herald of Chicago prints an interview of its representative with Colonel Parker, on the social conditions here. As might have been expected it contains much vigorous thought. No one visiting the Islands as a professional educator, could better present than he external views of the needs of the races here. Brief as his visit was he made a quick and close analysis of the situation, although not wholly correct. His estimate of the native character and capacity is extremely complimentary to the natives, though further experience would modify his estimates very materially.

He claims that the missionaries were mistaken in their diagnosis of the native character. He uses these words:

"They saw no good in the native and tried to graft on them their own type of Christianity. They failed. The natives were in the end broken in spirit and became indolent."

This statement involves two propositions, one of which is probably true. The other is not true or does not contain the whole truth.

The missionaries accepted the prevalent theological doctrine of the times in which they lived. Man was believed to have fallen through Adam's transgression and there was no good in him. The theory of original sin was accepted in full by the churches that supported the missionaries. In their opinion there was but one way to "save" the natives, as well as the New Englander, and that was by accepting belief in the Atonement. Racial instincts, the traditions of centuries, the iron grasp of superstitions, it was believed, would disappear at once almost, on the acceptance of this belief. Conversion was not so much a question of growth, but of a great transformation through Divine interposition. The intellectual side counted for little. For if it had, the first and most difficult step would have been taken, that is, the close study of the native nature and mental processes. This would have been followed by a scheme of education which would have driven, first of all, by secular education, the superstitions, that is, the ignorance out of the native mind, and cleared the way for a better natural religion to be followed by the teachings of a revealed religion. This process would have made the native better than he was, as the best Indian missionaries now say they seek to make a good Indian, and not a good Yankee out of the Redman.

The missionaries were well abreast of the best theological thought of their generation. That thought ignored Psychology and the modern theory of evolution.

The reason why the natives "were broken in spirit and became indolent" are many, but the errors of the missionaries were not the cause of it. It may be justly said that the missionaries gave to the natives their constitution and laws, their schools, and excellent examples of self denial and right living. The chiefs fully recognized this.

But the country that sent the missionaries to the natives, also sent and substantially submerged them under a wave of debauchery and licentiousness. The "white winged" messengers of commerce were freighted with disease and ruin. A handful of American missionaries were matched against some thousands of reckless and dissolute American whalers, many of them being men of superior intelligence. These, with many of the traders, struck at the Hawaiian home and wrecked it with widespread ruin. The story is pitiable. To meet the ravages of disease—this black handed gift of civilization—the native fled to his kahuna, through his racial habits and sentiments. In his uneven fight with the vicious energies of civilization, the native became "broken in spirit, and indolent."

There were other causes at work that brought the natives to their present condition. We have now no space for considering them. The causes that have operated here to shape the unfortunate destiny of the native are the same that have operated elsewhere, whenever the rude energy of the Anglo-Saxon has grappled with the softer faculties of the weaker races.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

The wine merchants of San Francisco are indignant at the refusal of the managers of the coming Peace Jubilee in Chicago, to use California wines on the occasion. Instead of the foreign wines. The fact is, and it is known to the traders in wines, that the vineyards of California do not as yet produce wines equal in quality to those produced in countries where the making of wines is a high art and there is a vast accumulated experience behind it. The Californians are naturally impatient, and expect to reach in a year the point reached by the Europeans in a hundred years.

George Alfred Townsend tells a story of his visit to California, twenty years ago, as the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. The grape growers treated him with great courtesy, and before leaving, he invited a number of them to dine with him. "I wish you to furnish," he said to the landlord, "the very best wines produced in the State, out of compliment to the growers." "Look here, my friend," said the landlord, "if you give a swell dinner and don't give them foreign wine they'll get mad." Foreign wine was furnished.

While the California wines are rated as pure and cheap comparatively and for that reason are largely consumed by the poorer classes in Europe, they cannot take the place of the fine European product for some years to come. A vineyard on the Rhine, cultivated for two hundred years will bring a thousand per cent more profit than one by the side of it, under only twenty years of cultivation.

As a matter of patriotism, one likes to recommend the use of home products. But the best article, with the reputation also of being the best, commands the market, and the patriotic citizen will not sacrifice himself to give a market to an inferior article. But he rather admires his neighbor who makes the sacrifice.

The managers of the Peace Jubilee dinner do not propose to allow the Californians to put up trade posters in the bill of fare.

A DEAD SOLDIER.

The body of another young soldier was entombed yesterday—returned to the pathetic dust. Kind women, forever kneeling where there is sorrow, placed flowers, the best emblems of a transitory life upon his casket. That magnificent Ritual met the body of this humble soldier at the door of the Cathedral, with the same ceremony that it receives the bodies of kings and the great, and bids them join the democracy of the dead.

His widowed mother and sisters are today, sending their thought across the seas to him, from the banks of the Mohawk river, while the forest leaves are crimson in autumn glory. He cares not, for he sleeps now in a tranquil valley, where our own precious dead sleep also.

In the dirge of the regiment's band, we recall Walt Whitman's words:

"O strong dead march, you please me. The bugles and the drum give you music. And my heart, O my soldier, gives you love."

Spain buries this soldier here. She, in her ignorance, touched and waked those slumbering forces of the heart that moved millions—moved the heart of this poor boy. So let Spain who has buried him here, speak through her own poet, Zarilla Y. Moral, when he wept many years ago, for the dead soldiers of Spain, buried in her own deep sepulchres.

"Look! how they beseech us to their own sweet rest, You smiling flowers, you forests old and brave, You growing harvests sleeping on earth's breast, You banners green that o'er our valleys wave."

CONTINUOUS PROGRESS.

'Again the Advertiser registers the progress and prosperity of Hawaii.

Until recently the current news and advertisements have been accommodated in an eight page paper. Lately the constantly increasing pressure for space has been met by an extra four pages on Saturdays. Now even this relief has become insufficient and beginning with last Monday, the Daily Advertiser will regularly contain ten pages, packed full of live advertising and up-to-date news, in addition to which special larger editions will be published from time to time.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD.

Even on the Mainland there are many people who appreciate the feelings of the Hawaiian born when the old flag went down, and the new one went up. One writes:

"I can well understand that a vein of sadness and pathos mingled in the emotions of all Hawaiian born spectators of the change of flags. There is inevitably always something depressing in last times—even if the new one may promise better things—always something of good that goes with the old, something not all good that comes with the new, something of sympathy and sentiment that refuses to balance good and ill over the open grave of the past."

Upbuilding a shipping business to equal that of Great Britain will of necessity be slow work, for half the ships of the whole seas are British.

THE LABOR SUPPLY.

The chief business of our local Government during the last twenty-five years has been to foster the sugar industry. No American, no European State, has done as much in proportion to its resources, in supplying the plantations with laborers as Hawaii has done. Towards a million of dollars have been spent in assisting immigration for this single purpose, and the consideration of the needs of modern civilization have been entirely cast aside. We state the fact, but make no criticism upon it. It was natural and fair from the commercial standpoint to do so.

But it is now necessary for us to realize, and realize deeply, that paternalism is about at an end, and will abruptly end the moment Congress passes an organic act for the Government of this territory.

So fortunate, so favored have been our planters, they know little indeed of labor troubles. They have lived in a Paradise of labor in comparison with the employers of labor on the Mainland. The voluminous reports of the labor commissions both of the Federal Government and of the several States show that the majority of manufacturers are at the mercy of the labor unions; that capital and labor are in a perpetual state of suspended hostilities; that concerns with enormous capital cannot control their own men; that the Working Delegate deprives the employer of labor of his liberty and his sleep; that the shortness of the labor supply, aside from strikes, has during the last fifty years, caused losses far beyond the value of the sugar crop of these Islands; that at times, parts of the cotton crop have remained unpicked for want of pickers; that in places, the grain crop has fallen to the ground for want of reapers; that potatoes have rotted for want of diggers; that the fruit crop has in many places, remained on the trees for want of pickers. The labor supply, on the Mainland is never abundant, and often deficient.

While the Anglo-Saxon world has been in tribulation about the labor supply for some years, the fortunate Hawaiian planter has simply turned the faucet and a stream of Asiatic labor has spouted over the land.

We now face new conditions. It is useless to quarrel with them. They must be met.

The prosperous man, everywhere, is drugged by his prosperity. It is the history of the great majority of American commercial houses that long prosperity brings them "dry rot," and they finally fail. The prosperous man, after some years of toil, is in no mood to tackle new and vexatious problems. He insists on rest. The British owners of the tin mines of Banca Straits, became prosperous, were unwilling to meet the labor problems, and finally sold out to the Chinese.

When annexation settled the future of these Islands, by making their fortune common with that of the Mainland, prudence suggested that the one all important question of labor should come to the front at once. The great industry depends upon it. So far as we can learn, the planters have no plan, beyond that of getting laborers in a manner positively forbidden by the Federal laws, though these laws are not applicable here at present.

The comment of a disinterested observer would be, "if the planters and their agents are unwise and will not act, let them go to the wall." But, behind the sugar interest, is a population of most excellent men and women who would have to go to the wall with it.

The real question then is, shall we tackle the labor question now, and before we are confronted with trouble, or shall we delay until the evil is upon us.

MRS. BOTKIN'S CASE.

Mrs. Botkin living in San Francisco, is charged with sending poisoned candy by mail to a family living in Dover, Delaware. One of the women folk ate it and died. Mrs. Botkin's motive is said to be the desire to obtain the husband of the poison victim. The Governor of Delaware asks the Governor of California to surrender Mrs. Botkin to the Delaware authorities so that she may be taken to that State and be tried for the crime of murder. This demand is made on the ground that the Federal Constitution requires that the Governor of one State shall surrender to the Governor of another State, upon proper demand, any "fugitive from justice." Now Mrs. Botkin claims that she is not a fugitive from justice. A fugitive is one who flees from a place. She says she has not fled. She has lived in California, and not in Delaware. So she has not fled from either place.

The Governor of California is of the opinion that he cannot surrender her, because she is not a fugitive. The case will be tested in the courts.

It seems that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated the case of a murder through the mails. Such a crime was not known, we be-

lieve, in criminal jurisprudence. Several years ago a man named Gravat living in Denver, Colorado, sent a bottle of poisoned whiskey to a woman living in Rhode Island. On being indicted in Denver, he was tried there, and no attempt was made to remove him to Rhode Island. He finally escaped execution by suicide. The crime with which this woman is charged is a dastardly one. In executing it, the guilty person was utterly reckless of human life. So serious may be the defect in the Federal Constitution, in this respect, there may be a movement towards amending it.

NATIONAL PHILANTHROPY.

The money that would be spent in conquering and garrisoning the Philippines and crushing out the desire of the natives for self-government would, if expended in improving the internal waterways of this country, increase our home trade 100 per cent," reasons the Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.). "A year's cost of maintaining an army on the other side of the world, if expended in irrigating the arid lands of the West, would add millions of acres to our productive territory. A single million honestly spent at home would yield the people of the United States more real benefit than a score of millions spent in military conquest in the East."

No doubt it would. There are many millions of acres of land in the new States that remain unproductive through lack of great irrigation systems.

The State of Wyoming for instance, is in a condition of arrested development because its water supply is not utilized. The agricultural resources of California are largely idle because the vast supply of water gathered yearly from the extensive water sheds is not utilized for want of capital.

In a sparsely settled region, peopled mainly by pioneers, capital is very limited. In the course of years, capital may accumulate or be brought in to the region, if returns on it are believed to be sure. But the opening up of the American deserts by irrigation works, paid for by the general government, would make homesteads for many millions of people and relieve much actual suffering. If the several hundred millions, expended in the Spanish war, had been expended in making these vast areas habitable, great good would have been done.

But schemes of this kind are not practicable. National thought does not run out on such lines.

Within two years, events have placed the proposition before the American people, "will you confine all of your power, backed by wealth, energy and intelligence and great numbers to the development of your own moral condition, or will you recognize a national duty of establishing law and order and intelligent rule among other people, who are so weak and ignorant that they cannot help themselves?"

The first century of American life has been unconsciously spent in raising and organizing a powerful national unity. In a world where physical force, the bayonet and the battleship, are the supreme law in international matters, the American people could not undertake to ameliorate the condition of mankind until they possessed physical superiority. They now possess it, and at once come under the obligation to aid suffering mankind. The advice of Washington regarding neutrality in foreign matters, was surely wise in his day and generation, but is unwise and supremely selfish now. A powerful nation violates the moral law when it remains neutral in the presence of national wickedness and suffering just as a rich and powerful man violates the moral law, if he allows his next door neighbor to beat or torture wife and children. It is this proposition that now underlies and will determine the national policy towards the Philippines.

In spite of a strong opposition against the policy of expansion, it can be seen that even the strongest opponents of that policy, are gradually accepting the belief that the expansion of good government is the only enlightened policy.

And because the leaders of the Republican party realized this, that party dominates today in the States. It recognizes the duty of the nation to do something more than build up the western territory. While a large body of the people favor expansion for the money that may be in it, another large body favors it for the real philanthropy that is in it.

OPPORTUNITY.

Naval Constructor Hobson in attempting to raise the Spanish warship Colon, has staked his reputation against the judgment of the most experienced wreckers of the country. Should he succeed, he will take rank as the ablest "wrecker" in America. Should he fail—let us wait until he has failed.

The historian Bancroft, in one of his poems, says that even if the American continent had not existed, the Almighty would have called it into being in order to reward the daring of Columbus in sailing the unknown ocean in search of land.

UNFRIENDLY SOUTH AMERICANS.

The prevailing opinion is that the battleships Oregon and Iowa will visit a number of the South American ports, before they will arrive at this port or in San Francisco. The plan of sending colliers with them is, in plain language, a plan for defeating the South American States that are quite ready to cripple the movement of the ships by refusing to permit them to take in coal. Whether a warship of a belligerent may or may not, during a suspension of hostilities, obtain a full supply of coal in a neutral port, is not well settled among international authorities. If it is permitted one belligerent may obtain an undue advantage over another. An unfriendly neutral may refuse the courtesies of its ports, and create much embarrassment.

Nearly all of the Spanish-American countries are now unfriendly to the United States, although they have no love for the Spanish Government.

During the sessions of the Pan-American convention in Washington, over which Mr. Blaine presided so admirably, many of the representatives in private talk stated that the opinion generally prevailed in South America that the United States would finally become aggressive in that region, and repeat their cruel robbery of Mexico. Mr. Blaine, of course, assured them that the American people had become highly moral creatures, and wished to do right and set an example of an enlightened policy to all nations, especially to the South American. One of the delegates suggested that nothing would show a high and enlightened policy so admirably, as the restoration of the territory of California to Mexico.

Of course the South American Republics will not for a moment concede their moral inferiority to the United States. But they regard the policy of war for the sake of humanity as a kind of solemn moral fake invented by the cute Yankees in order to conquer weaker nations. It is doubtful that there is any considerable number of the most intelligent people of that continent who have any faith in the honest intentions of the American people or their Government.

Under these circumstances there is nothing to do but give the people of the South American States an occasion for looking upon the great battleships. And if the privilege of coaling is refused, the colliers will supply the needs.

Another and very important experiment will be tried, that of sending great warships on long voyages with arrangements for coaling them at sea. Should a simple and effective way be discovered of doing it, another long step will be made in naval warfare, and the need of coaling stations be less imperative.

CRITICISM OF OFFICERS.

Judge Wilcox's comments on the attitude of the military authorities regarding the enforcement of discipline, were not justifiable, under the circumstances. No one knows better than the Judge the difficulties in dealing with disorderly soldiers by the civil authorities. And no one should know better than the Judge how unreliable hearsay testimony is as to specific acts. The information on which he made rather serious charges against the military commander was entirely hearsay and he would not have convicted the commander on such evidence as he himself cited.

Judge Wilcox is not on a bed of roses in dealing with the business which the military occupation has brought. He is competent to deal with it, but it will be unfortunate for us all if he permits himself to be placed in a false position.

One-half of the population of the earth is ruled by two women, the Empress of China and Queen Victoria. The Richmond Dispatch says that the truth is that the other half is also ruled by women.

THE PASSING HO R.

Those native papers running restoration rumors and speculation should use yellow ink.

At last a man has died of tight lacing. The victim was a German actor, an impersonator of women.

It is understood that local people will see to it that the fire interrupted work of the Maui Seminary is taken up and continued without loss of benefit to the scholars or teachers.

The London Lancet, which is an authority on all matters surgical, medical and sanitary, heartily commends a court which lately fined furnace owners who permitted a smoke nuisance.

Now they say that there is great danger of the spread of disease by the medium of books. There has been offered in New York an apparatus for the sterilization of library volumes and it is to be used with several large circulating collections.

Admiral Miller could produce an interesting book and were it to approach the genuineness of himself it would become a valued friend to every reader.

and owner. The Admiral says, write, too, but he is a modest man and would require much urging to recount his travels and adventures.

If this town could get along a week without some kind of a grand public jar there would probably be almost unanimous sentiment in favor of a general love feast.

It is not necessarily a final condemnation of a license arrangement that certain people for whose benefit, largely, it was made, sneer at it. But the sneering may be reckoned with when legislating time comes around again.

War piles up most interesting comparative situations or circumstances. Many of the enlisted men at Camp McKinley detailed at shipping rough lumber into rough barracks are owners of fine private residences at their homes.

Those biased Americans in charge of Manila have closed the Government pawnshops and the gambling house owners are up in arms through the local Spanish papers. An effective blow always has the virtue of indicating where it is felt the most.

So eminent and nicely respectable and reliable a newspaper as the New York Herald is authority for the statement that the girl of the day has finally utilized the soldier button as a garter clasp or buckle. These newspaper fellows seem to be able to find out about "most anything."

That beautiful silk flag which the First California regiment of Volunteers had here when en route to Manila, was perforated by Spanish bullets in the assault on the capital of the Philippines and the reception it will get upon return to San Francisco will fairly overshadow foot ball excitement.

There is something terse and decisive about the Supreme Court opinion here that commands admiration, no matter what the issue or determination. Hawaii has often been complimented on her judicial system and the reports of the highest tribunal are held as of value in every country.

A friend of the Advertiser who looks up such things tells that Roosevelt is also a Georgian, from the side of his mother, who was a daughter of Bullock, one of the Colonial Governors of the Empire State of the South. Judge Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of New York is a native son of Georgia.

The ease and facility of government here, the result, of course, of admirable organization, is well illustrated by the present Cabinet situation. Councils are temporarily abandoned by the Executive on account of absence and illness in the ranks, yet there is not the slightest interruption in any way in the conduct of public business.

A correspondent at Santiago writes that it is easy to understand the natives by the gestures they use in conversation. This can be said of all Latin and aboriginal races. One of the dullest of the numerous uninteresting books published by the United States Government is a treatise on the sign language of the Western Indians.

A prominent railway man in the States says that locomotives are numbered because the managers were worried half to death with name suggestions in the old days when names were bestowed. A similar trial is borne by Secretaries of the navy at Washington, but that should not prevent the representation of Hawaii in the list of American fighting ships.

The native women of the various hails are the real thing politically. They propose each one to have a say and in manner of organization transactions tend towards Populist methods or precedents. It is evident for one thing that they do not believe in manhood suffrage alone. Perhaps they could be induced to adopt the A. U. P. gospel for "a liberal suffrage."

The great periodic star shower of every thirty-three years and three months is due in November of 1899, but there will be a specimen downpour the 12th and 13th of next month. These meteors are supposed to be swarms or collective lumps of cold matter rendered incandescent by friction with the earth's atmosphere. A popular song will most likely hold out especially for the showers.

Emperor William is not sparing in attention to all domain matters requiring attention. Just now he proposes to institute or instigate legislation that shall prevent the formation of labor unions. This may or may not be the outcome of the notable international congress that was held in Berlin a couple of years ago to discuss labor questions and which was attended by the best known political economists of all countries.

New Zealand has for many years been rated the most progressive and certainly the most independent of British colonies. A woman reporter has been refused admission to the press gallery of the parliament down there. Perhaps the lawmakers fear that the new recorder will master the business and communicate the manners and methods to her sisters, thereby opening up another field of female competitive effort.

Hugh Craig, of San Francisco, has his name in the papers there nearly every day. He is president of the Chamber of Commerce, an active and influential society of business men. Stores are opened a little late of mornings now in "The City," for Mr. Craig is visiting Omaha. He has gone to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition as Commissioner of the Coolgardie exposition. There is to be a big show out in Coolgardie and it might not be a bad place for the advertisement of Hawaiian coffee.

SOUNDS A NOTE

Warning on the Islands is Given
By Admiral Miller.

SPEAKS FOR BENEFIT OF ALL

Country and Opportunities—A Case
in Point—Captain Whiting.
Admiral's Future.

(S. F. Examiner).

Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller advises people to stay away from the Hawaiian Islands, as there is no chance to walk out of that country, and the people who are established there have pretty nearly reached their limit in the matter of making up purses to ship prospectors back to the States.

The cruiser Philadelphia was relieved at Honolulu by the Bennington, and Rear-Admiral Miller brought the Philadelphia directly to San Francisco. The Admiral and Mrs. Miller are stopping at the Occidental.

The date of the Admiral's retirement is November 22d, but for personal reasons he made request to be relieved on October 10. This was postponed until October 15th, when Commodore Knauts will arrive.

"There is one thing I want to say particularly," said Admiral Miller yesterday, "for the benefit of the people who imagine that, if they can only get to Hawaii, their fortunes are waiting for them, and can be picked off the bushes. These people seem to think that Hawaii is a new country in the same sense that California and the other Western States once were. They are awfully, and many of them woefully, mistaken."

"The simple fact that the form of government is going to change has not opened up any additional resources or extended any which have been in existence. There are no new positions for people who go in, and there are not likely to be any. The business of the city of Honolulu is as well established and as well managed as in any of our cities. The change in the form of government, when it does come, will not call for a substitution of new men. I am not saying anything against the Islands, mark you, for I see a great future for them, and when the government changes there is going to be a growth in all the lines of business, but what I am trying to impress is that at the present time there might just as well be a rush of people into San Francisco expecting to make fortunes on nothing."

"Two young men of my acquaintance who have money, went there and spent several months looking for a chance to invest to advantage in coffee plantations. They did not invest, and have returned home. In time, as I say, Hawaii is going to be a great country, but I think for the present I would prefer to take my chances in this broad land."

Referring to the Whiting court-martial, Admiral Miller said:

"I certainly admire Commander Whiting for his position, and am very much pleased to see that he has been exonerated. He was accused, I believe, of detaining the monitor Monadnock at Honolulu after he was supposed to have sailed. If I had been in Commander Whiting's place and any of the army Generals had said a word to me, I should have very politely told him to attend to his own business. Commander Whiting was responsible for his actions to the Navy Department alone. He deserved great credit for the perilous trip which he was undertaking. To start across the waters with his monitor was more dangerous by far than going into battle with a Spanish fleet. The monitors are not built for such work, and it required the most skillful seamanship to finish without accident."

Admiral Miller declined to discuss the incident in which the paymaster of the Monadnock was said to have made some slighting remarks concerning the nationality of Commander Whiting's wife.

"There is a lady concerned in that," he said, "and I would rather not discuss it. The man who is credited with having made the remarks is unworthy of notice. Mrs. Whiting, who was a daughter of Afong, is a most estimable woman, and so are all her sisters. They move in the best social circles in Honolulu. I was in a position to observe, and I know what I am talking about. Commander Whiting deserves additional credit for giving no heed to the slurring remarks of such men as the paymaster of his ship."

Asked about his plans for the future, Admiral Miller says he has none.

"I have not even talked to Mrs. Miller about the matter," he says, "but we shall select a home somewhere. You see, I have no home at present anywhere. I have been under orders and sailing for so long that it has not

been possible to locate anywhere on land. I am originally from Ohio, and shall stop there for a visit, at least, on my way East. I like San Francisco, and shall more than likely arrange to spend a part of my time here. I shall retire, in fact, and take it easy for the balance of my life, locating wherever I can get most comfort and pleasure."

Mr. Yatman Coming.

Rev. Charles H. Yatman, who is termed the "Around the World Evangelist," is holding a series of meetings in Trinity M. E. Church, Washington, D. C. Mr. Yatman has for the past fifteen years conducted services for young people during the camp season at Ocean Grove, N. J. He is a native of Philadelphia, but for the past fifteen years has gone from place to place in America and abroad doing evangelistic work. He is now planning an extensive tour of the east, and will leave San Francisco, February 23 next to visit the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, China, Japan, India, Egypt and southern Europe.

ONE SAYS GUILTY

Waikiki Liquor Selling
Cases in Court.

One Sentence and One Acquittal.
Cases to Be Tried—The Confiscation Statute.

George Lycourgs pleaded guilty in police court yesterday morning to the charge of selling liquor without license and was fined \$100. Jim Sherwood stood trial on the same charge and was acquitted. The case of Tom Wright, same charge, went over to Monday. These charges are all directed against the men personally. Proceedings will come later against the liquor, under the law which provides for its confiscation under certain circumstances. The following section of the Penal Code, 455, will be used in the process against the liquor:

Upon information on oath before any District Magistrate by any person, that he believes that spirituous liquor is sold by any person without a license, or contrary to the provisions of this act, in any house or place, such justice shall grant his warrant to any constable to enter and search such house or other place and seize all such spirituous liquor as aforesaid, as he shall then and there find, and any vessel or vessels containing such spirituous liquor, and detain the same until the owner thereof shall appear before such justice to claim such spirituous liquors or vessels, and shall satisfy such justice how and wherefore such owner became possessed of the same, or if such person after being summoned shall not appear, and if it shall appear to the said justice after due inquiry, that such spirituous liquor was in said house or place for the purpose of being illegally sold or disposed of, then he shall adjudicate such spirituous liquors and vessels to be forfeited and sold, and the proceeds after paying the expense of such sale shall be appropriated in like manner as penalties under this act.

WOMEN BOLT.

Hilo's Patriotic League Repudiates
the Central Society.

A committee of the Women's Patriotic League of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, has made a protest against the memorial presented some time ago by the Honolulu committee of that organization to the Commission. An English translation of the protest is as follows:

"This committee of the Women's Patriotic League was chosen by a meeting which was held on the 29th day of September, 1898, at the town of Hilo. By this we protest against the memorial of the Women's Patriotic League of Honolulu, for good reasons:

"1. That the Women's Central Patriotic League of Honolulu did not invite the branch leagues of the Women throughout the islands to join and consult together with them upon their memorial, and have it passed by a unanimous vote.

"2. Their pretending to merge all the other branch leagues throughout the islands, not in agreement with their purposes, is a fraud;

"3. Therefore, we, the Women's Patriotic League of the Town of Hilo, do withdraw ourselves from that Central League at Honolulu, and stand independently. We have nothing more to do with them."

"Truly remain,

"MRS. ANNIE LEWIS,

"MRS. KIKONA PILIPO,

"MRS. ALAI AKAMU,

"MRS. HATTIE NAILIMA,

"MRS. MIHANA AI,

"MRS. LILIA WEST,

"MRS. M. K. KAUATOLA,

"Committee."

A Cold Deal.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.), Oct. 2.—The organization of the Refrigerator Manufacturing Trust is said to be under way. It is to have \$6,000,000 capital and to include all of the thirty-two big concerns in the country. The plan is said to be to buy these concerns outright and bunch the management.

ONE MORE NOTE

General Will Send it to Judge
This Day.

ERROR IN GIVING A LETTER

General King's Response and Judge
Wilcox's Retort—Case of
General Greene.

More correspondence has passed between Gen. King and Judge Wilcox. The district commander received the first note of the magistrate Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday he addressed to him this note in reply:

Headquarters District of Hawaii,
Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 20, 1898;
Honorable W. Luther Wilcox, District
Magistrate.

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 18th, but not delivered at my office until the afternoon of the 19th. You admit that the report of your language was in the main correct, but assert that the statements were based upon information you considered reliable, and regret having made the same if the information was not correct."

Accepting this assurance in all courtesy and good faith, I desire to point out to you that which was injurious and untrue.

First—You say, "Next day, when complaints were to be made, your commanding officer was sick abed and could not be seen." So far from this being true the commanding officer referred to left his sick bed the next day, went to his office for the express purpose of hearing complaints and spent much of the morning investigating the matter, with the result that the provost marshal, who was mainly at fault, was promptly removed from the office and sent back to his regiment.

Second—You say in the same connection of the commanding officer, "was sick abed and could not be seen, but gave a big dinner to friends that evening all the same." The commanding officer attended no dinner whatever that evening, but was ill in bed three days after concluding the investigation.

Third—You say, "The officers were whitewashed." That, too, is untrue. You were probably unaware that a more district commander has no power to order a court martial for the trial of commissioned officers. It rests with his superiors, to whom a full report of the affair was made and whose action in the case neither you nor I can yet know.

Merely reminding you that these assertions were delivered in your official capacity, from the protection and sanctity of the bench, to soldiers of my command and in the presence and hearing of the soldiers and civilians, I await with confidence that public retraction and amend which is to be expected of a gentleman and a jurist.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES KING,
Brigadier General U. S. V., Commanding.

In an afternoon paper, quoting the above letter, Gen. King is made to say: "The commanding officer tendered no dinner whatever that evening," while, as the copy of the letter shows, he really said "The commanding officer attended no dinner, etc." As a matter of fact Gen. King gave a dinner on the evening in question. He was too ill, however, to be present and Col. Barber officiated in his stead as host of the occasion. The error in reproducing the letter makes quite a difference. Judge Wilcox's reply was as follows:

Honolulu, October 20, 1898.
Charles King, Brigadier General U. S. V., Commanding.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and beg to notice the contents. In reply permit me to say that I have nothing to add or retract from the communication I forwarded to you, dated October 18, 1898. I have the honor to be, yours very respectfully,

W. LUTHER WILCOX,
District Magistrate of Honolulu.

An authority close to Gen. King has made a statement of facts which are not generally understood here. It appears to be an established fact that Brigadier Generals have not the power to convene courts martial for the trial of commissioned officers. This authority rests entirely with department commanders, ranking major general, and the authorities above them. The instance of Gen. Greene is cited as a case in point. He, having a full brigade and a fleet under his command, convened a court martial at sea. The Adjutant General ruled all the proceedings null and void for the reason that the Brigadier had exceeded his authority.

It is understood from the same source that Gen. King, when appointed district commander, in view of the isolated position of Honolulu, requested the authority to handle all cases arising here. This request was denied in the case of commissioned officers. The source left, then, was to submit charges and recommendations in such matters, which was done, as Gen. King now states, in the cases of Merriam and Wheelock in the "martial law" affair.

Gen. King will send another note to Judge Wilcox. It will be short, pointed and will not call for a reply. It will doubtless terminate the correspondence.

Several prominent Maui natives have taken shares in the "Lahui Hawaii," the newspaper to be started by the Hawaiian National League.

Champion Blood Purifier

"Probably all of our readers know something of George W. Walker, of 627 Bourke St., San Francisco, who gives us this unusual and most remarkable experience."



"After being a victim to typhoid, brain and rheumatic fever in 1892, my system was left in a debilitated condition. Besides being very weak I had numerous abscesses on the lower part of my back and spine from which a great number of pieces of bone were taken. As fast as an abscess would appear and was lanced another would form. I was treated at two different hospitals without success, the surgeons in attendance informing me that I was suffering from blood poisoning. The abscesses continued to form and I was never without pain until six months ago I was induced to try

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

When I had taken the first bottle I found an improvement and after finishing twelve bottles I now feel as well as ever I did in my life. The old abscesses have all healed, new ones have ceased to come and my health is splendid. Before using the Sarsaparilla I weighed 154 lbs., and now after using a dozen bottles my weight is 200 lbs. Is not this a sure sign that I have been taking the champion blood purifier of the world?"

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Judd building climbing skyward has its audiences every day.

T. G. Ballentyne, the insurance man, is making a business trip to Kauai.

Fred B. Damon, of the Bank of Hawaii, has gone to Hilo for a short stay.

The Oahu fall is desirous of receiving books, magazines or illustrated papers.

Miss Emmeluth is employed temporarily on the books of the Department of Education.

Harold M. Mott-Smith, the artist, is an enthusiastic yachtsman and patron of outdoor sports.

A nephew of Mr. Hay, the American Secretary of State, is now visiting Honolulu as a tourist.

E. O. Hall & Son advertise cottage, and navy floor and deck paints in all shades and quantities.

Work is soon to begin on rebuilding the Fall road from the Electric Light Station to the mountain.

Some Chinese medicine men are very desirous of securing the sea horse lately captured by Will Forbes.

Rev. Robt. Coyle, D. D., of Oakland, well known here, has just declined a call to the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago.

The pupils of the burned Makawao seminary are most likely to be settled temporarily in the old school building, put up many years ago.

Representative Paul Isenberg, lately returned from Kanai, is ill at his home in Wailae, Oahu. He will not be able to be about for some days.

Gen. King received assurances by the Gaelic that his son and daughter, who have been so ill in Italy of typhoid fever, were much improved and out of danger.

The Gaelic brought news that the transport Arizona was to leave Hongkong on the 11th inst. This orders to the transport were to save coal and use sail.

The Denver Company of Engineers returned to Camp McKinley about 1:30 yesterday afternoon from Pearl City, where they had been for three weeks making a survey.

Capt. Dasher, U. S. V., known here as Lieutenant of the Stockton, Calif., company, has applied for a second lieutenantcy in the regular army and will most likely get it.

Attorney General Smith's good right arm will soon be in service again. The bandages have been removed and it is

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	OCT. 27	BELGIC	NOV. 1
DORIC	NOV. 5	COPTIC	NOV. 15
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO	NOV. 17	CITY OF PEKING	NOV. 29
BELGIC	NOV. 26	GALIC	DEC. 9
COPTIC	DEC. 6	CHINA	DEC. 20
CITY OF PEKING	DEC. 22	DORIC	DEC. 30
GALIC	DEC. 31		
CHINA	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 1

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.		ROUND TRIP.	
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$ 75	For San Francisco—Cabin	4 mo's \$125
European Steerage	25	For Yokohama—Cabin	4 mo's \$225
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150	Cabin, 12 mo's	\$250.00
European Steerage	85	For Hongkong—Cabin	4 mo's \$250.00
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175	Cabin, 12 mo's	\$312.50
European Steerage	100		

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

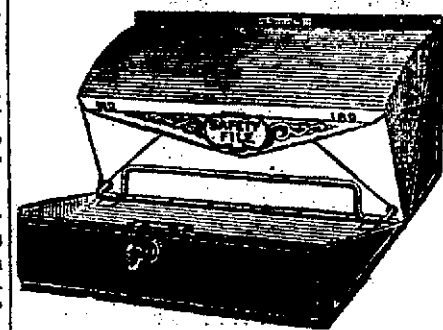
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing. Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10 1/4. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10 1/4 inches. Price \$3.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Makaha, Maui, Kaula, Kaula, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Sept. 13	Tuesday	Nov. 8
Tuesday	Sept. 20	Tuesday	Nov. 15
Tuesday	Sept. 27	Tuesday	Nov. 22
Tuesday	Oct. 4	Tuesday	Nov. 29
Tuesday	Oct. 11	Tuesday	Dec. 6
Tuesday	Oct. 18	Tuesday	Dec. 13
Tuesday	Oct. 25	Tuesday	Dec. 20
Tuesday	Nov. 1	Tuesday	Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Maui, Kaula, Kaula, and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday	Sept. 13	Sunday	Nov. 13
Sunday	Sept. 20	Sunday	Nov. 20
Sunday	Sept. 27	Sunday	Nov. 27
Sunday	Oct. 4	Sunday	Dec. 4
Sunday	Oct. 11	Sunday	Dec. 11
Sunday	Oct. 18	Sunday	Dec. 18
Sunday	Oct. 25	Sunday	Dec. 25
Sunday	Nov. 1	Sunday	Dec. 31

Will call at Fokih, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kilauea, Maui, returning arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt before in the form prescribed by the Company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking, and failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 5 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

A TRADE REPORT

Mid-Monthly Summary From Local Agency.

RETURN FROM VARIOUS LINES

Business and Collections—Firms and Corporations—Money and Realty—Buildings.

SUMMARY.

Conflicting reports as to volume of business and collections come from different lines of trade.

In groceries, business is reported good, collections fair.

Men's furnishings, business dull, cash scarce.

Dry goods, business fair, collections good.

Furniture dealers are exceptionally busy, having hard work to handle the amount of business.

No change in staple and canned goods.

No change in money rates.

NEW FIRMS.

L. S. Mathews, 26-Beretania street.

Yuen Pan, South street.

Hawaiian Trading Co., Love Building, Fort street.

G. McNicoll, Irwin's premises, Wai-iki road.

Geo. Cavenagh, Queen street, opposite boat landing.

Tong Wo, 208 Nuuanu street.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Sandwich Island Honey Co., Ltd.

Klondike Mineral Prospecting, Proprietary Syndicate, Ltd.

Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Trading Co., Ltd.

REAL ESTATE.

The market continues firm. Trans-

actions in large amounts have been

few, the active demand for residence

lots still continues. The releases of

mortgages in the past fortnight have

been greater than the mortgage in-

debtedness incurred in the same space

of time.

Leases of rice and taro lands still

continue to be made, 26 being recorded

since the 1st instant. The predicted

boom has not yet arrived, values being

controlled by the demand, which is

good.

Recorded instruments have been as

follows:

	Number.	Amount.
Deeds	123	\$ 30,371.86
Mortgages	43	116,062.75
Leases	26	
Releases	40	116,883.00
Chattel Mortgages	5	11,550.00
Bills of sale	6	2,526.00
Assignment Mortgages	7	10,657.05
Assignment Leases	1	3,500.00

Mortgages at 6 per cent	\$5,375.00
Mortgages at 7 per cent	26,430.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent	30,854.50
Mortgages at 9 per cent	2,950.00
Mortgages at 10 per cent	1,543.25
Mortgages at 12 per cent	7,950.00

\$127,612.75

BUILDING PERMITS.

Catton, Neil & Co., iron and wood

addition, blacksmith shop, Queen

street.

Tung Tuck, 1-story dwelling, Vine-

yard street near Emma, \$500.

H. M. Kechim, alteration, Emmeluth

store.

W. H. Johnson, 1-story dwelling, No.

225 Punchbowl street, \$700.

Chock Tong, three 1-story cottages,

Wai-iki side Aohi lane, \$1,200.

Len Tow, four 1-story cottages, Ke-

walo, corner Clayton and Hustace

streets, \$1,800.

J. Degreaves, 1-story cottage, Lanil-

wai street, \$500.

Yee Sing Tai, addition to dwelling,

Emma street makes of Chinese church.

Lee Chu, iron store house, Hotel be-

tween Nuuanu and Smith streets.

Geo. Turner, 1-story dwelling, cor-

ner Fort and Beretania streets, \$500.

CO-PARTNERSHIPS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Keahokale and McGrew .. Honolulu

Kamara & Co. Honolulu

Honolulu Sang Chong .. Honolulu

(All of foregoing from mid-October

report of the Hawaiian Mercantile

Agency, Q. H. Berrey, manager.)

OTIS PAY DAY.

Regulars Make No Noise—A Pay-

master Here.

Maj. Purdy is in charge of the \$250,-

000 in coin sent to Honolulu by Uncle

Sam for the soldiers. He comes from

Chicago and will remain here for the

present as U. S. A. paymaster. This

arrangement is to facilitate the pay-

ment of soldiers. Hereafter it will not

be necessary to send salary lists and

requisitions to San Francisco, Maj.

Purdy being fully commissioned to re-

ceive and pay them.

Yesterday the regulars, Pennsylvania

and Nebraska recruits at Camp Otis,

and the Engineers at Camp McKinley,

received their pay for August. In round

numbers \$40,000 was paid them. The

papers for September will be made out

today and on Friday the men will draw

another month's wages. The New

Yorkers will also draw for September

as soon as their salary lists are pre-

sented and checked over. This will

leave a neat balance of over \$100,000 on

hand here for next pay day.

Camp Otis "celebrated" pay day in

the most orderly sort of manner.

Twelve mounted regulars were in town

to keep an eye on the boys. The police

also turned out stronger than usual.

To the surprise of everyone there was

absolutely no trouble in any quarter.

The native police were mystified. They saw large gangs of soldiers, some in liquor. Once or twice a few became noisy, but when spoken to quieted down without a word. By 11 o'clock nearly all had taken cars to camp. At the Station house there had been one arrest and no complaint of soldiers. The record is one of which Camp Otis doubtless feels proud.

Made a Big Sale.

W. A. Love made the biggest single sale of sugar stock yesterday recorded since the Exchange was established. It was 55 shares of Honokaa at \$340, calling for an outlay of \$18,700. After the session Mr. Love made a sale of ten shares of Oahu Assessable at \$142. During the day the atmosphere was more bullish than it had been for a week. The tendency was generally toward slightly higher figures.

OF FORLORN HOPE

Restoration Gospel From a Native Newspaper.

Statement on Work and Intentions of the Commissioners—People Urged to Stand Fast.

The Kalaiala Society through its organ "Loea Kalaiala" (The Smart Statesman) is giving every week to the natives articles encouraging them that restoration of the monarchy is near at hand; and that the object of the American Commission here was to ascertain the will of the royalists all over the group on restoration.

Some of the articles written editorially go so far as to hint that the "leaders" of the Hui Kalaiala, have been promised by one of the Commissioners, now in United States, to receive what they have hoped and worked for during five years past.

In an editorial of the "Loea Kalaiala," of October 1, it is stated that the three chief objects on which was based the investigation of the Commission are:

1. They have come to feel the wish of the people.

2. To investigate into the reckless disbursements of public money.

3. To fix the correct valuations of their (meaning the property of the white annexationists) property, from Hawaii to Kauai.

In the same article, it is asserted, that the American Commissioners have stated publicly, that the only best thing for America to do is to restore the monarchy.

Native Hawaiians are urged to stand fast till they reach the "goal of victory," and the time when the "native people (lahui) would stand for themselves."

ARTIST MOTT-SMITH.

Native Son Returns to Hawaii a Famous Man.

Another artist of international reputation has been added to the growing circle of Honolulu's esthetic section.

Harold M. Mott-Smith, Hawaiian born son of the late Minister to Washington, returns, after an absence of eight years a distinguished man in his profession.

He spent three years in Boston and was then for five years in Paris, under the watchful eyes of the most eminent instructors.

Mr. Mott-Smith had several pictures accepted for the salon and his work thus exhibited brought him fame and financial return as well.

A number of pieces of his work were shown at various times on special occasions in London, beside the best efforts of the famous painters of all countries.

At present he is one of the leading and best known exhibitors in the Art Hall at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of Omaha, where celebrated paintings from all over the world are shown.

This artist son of Hawaii will remain in Honolulu at least six months. He came back here to recuperate after arduous labors. While here Mr. Mott-Smith may make some portraits. It is in this work that he has achieved perhaps his most notable successes.

At any rate he has kindly consented to become a contributor to the fall exhibit of the Kilaheana Art League, which opens on the 29th inst.

Mrs. Mott-Smith, daughter of Mrs. Yates, well known here, is at present in New York City, but will join her husband in Honolulu in about two months.

Official Notice.

Following is the translation of the notification of the death of ex-Consul Fujii sent to a number of newspapers and citizens of Honolulu:

We, the undersigned, hereby notify that Mr. Fujii Saburo, Jushii, fourth order of Imperial Treasure, died on this twenty-sixth September, 1898.

FUJII KUYE.

TUTSUKI KEIROKU.

YANO OION.

MIYASHITA SHUNKICHI.

Committee.

RETURN ON MILK

But Little Fault Found With the Article.

THE CONTAINERS WERE CLEAN

What Made Soldiers Sick Not Clear.

Inspection—Oleomargarine.

From Doctors.

President Smith, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, George W. Smith, Theo. F. Lansing, L. D. Kellipio, Agent Reynolds and Secretary Wilcox were present at a meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Monsarrat's report was read. Out of 202 cattle, from Hawaii and Molokai, killed only three had fluke liver.

For the past week Inspector Kellipio reported 59,825 fish examined at the public market.

Food Inspector Johnstone submitted a report giving a list of numerous letters and publications received from various health boards and officials in the States.

It was recommended that certain ones, notably those relating to milk and common foods, be compiled, published and put into immediate use.

Dr. Day and George W. Smith were appointed a committee to make these compilations.

Further along in the report was a statement of the condition of milk used at Camp McKinley on October 12 when a whole company was made sick.

The milk came from the Star Dairy and the Dairyman's Association. Milk stands and containers were found to be clean.

One sample of milk was slightly diluted with water; another contained slightly too much fat. Further than this there was no fault to be found with the milk at the Camp.

The Inspector reported over 12,000 pounds of oleomargarine imported during the month. Butter in Chinese restaurants had been examined, and found to range all the way from good butter to indifferent oleomargarine.

President Smith brought up the matter of systematizing milk inspection. It was important that samples be taken regularly and thoroughly examined.

On vote the Inspector and Agent Reynolds were empowered to employ a man in November for this work.

President Smith asked the physicians if good oleomargarine was injurious to health. "It is not," replied Dr. Day. "The objection to it is the fraud practiced in its sale. As the system now is a man does not know whether he is buying butter or oleomargarine."

Mr. Johnstone suggested that in the preparation of labels for adulterated coffees the per cent of chicory or adulterants be stated. Deferred.

Report of Malulani hospital showed the following: Patients on September 1, 10; admitted in month, 13; at end of month, 15. Receipts \$115.60; disbursements, \$288.72.

Hilo hospital—Patients on September 1, 4; admitted during month, 7; patients on September 30, 5. Receipts, \$151.50; disbursements, \$183.52.

Waimea hospital—Patients on July 1, 2; admitted during quarter, 9. Receipts, \$316.60; disbursements, \$237.90.

Kapiolani Maternity Home—Cash on hand August 1, \$2,753.89; receipts for month, \$677.80; disbursements, \$241.40.

Dr. W. E. Taylor was granted a license to practice medicine.

Leprosy Committee recommended that a number of patients at the settlement who have remained in about the same condition for several years be brought back to Kalahehi for re-examination.

Twenty-five names were submitted by Dr. Oliver. Matter deferred until the visit of the Board to Molokai.

Dr. Hildebrand reported 970 girls examined in the various schools of the city since the term opening.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue wrote from Boston that he would start at once for home. He will go back to Walluku.

Application from Hilo hospital for supplies was referred to Dr. Wood for investigation and report.

Dr. Mouritz reported all school children on Molokai vaccinated. Health condition in the school was good.

Dr. Hugs submitted a similar report from Kanae, and Dr. Weddick a statement from Hamakua.

Dr. Rokaku reported that beyond the prevalence of dysentery there was nothing in the sanitary condition of Japan to report.

Dr. Jordan reported the health of Hong Kong was satisfactory.

Attention of the Board is called to the fact that private schools are not living up to regulations respecting examinations and vaccination. If action is not taken an example will be made of some of them.

Portuguese Affairs.

There has been a final refusal on the part of John M. Vivas to journey to

Washington for the purpose of representing the Portuguese colony in the Islands during the discussions in Congress, and by committees of the report of the United States Commission recently sitting here. Mr. Vivas was the unanimous choice of the people of his nationality for the mission and liberal provision for expenses was made. However Mr. Vivas could not see his way clear to leaving his affairs here for half a year or more. Another arrangement is to be made. There is located in Washington a gentleman who has been well recommended to the Portuguese colony to act as their special attorney. He will be given credentials and will be provided with statistics and the views of the colony here.

It is believed that there has been given official assurance that the Postal Savings bank here will be discontinued by the United States Government.

TWO BIG CASES

Col. Sam'l Norris Not Ordered to Sell Ranch.

A Decision Rendered By Judge Perry—Authority of Agent.

Liliuokalani's Lawsuit.

Judge Perry yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Hawaiian Agricultural Co. (C. Brewer & Co., Agents) vs. Samuel Morris, bill for specific performance, dismissing plaintiff's bill. This is a suit in which plaintiff prays that respondent be compelled to carry out a certain agreement, entered into by J. O. Carter, as agent of respondent, for the sale of Kahuku ranch, complainant averring that he is now ready and willing to pay the consideration agreed upon and generally to perform its part of agreement. The defense is that J. O. Carter had no authority to enter into any agreement for the sale of said land on behalf of respondent, and that, even if he had such authority, it was confined to a sale for cash and that consequently the agreement sued on, providing for payment partly in cash and partly in notes on time was not within such authority. The court, in its decision, holds as follows:

"In this case, I can simply give my opinion as to the construction of the letter of May 11, 1898, and that is that it was the respondent's intention thereby to confer upon Carter authority to sell the land for the price named and that that intention is sufficiently expressed in the letter. The subsequent correspondence, until the date of the agreement, shows that both parties understood that they were dealing with each other as principal and agent and not solely as friends, one seeking and the other giving information, as now claimed by respondent.

"The attempted sale, partly for cash and partly on credit, was not within the agent's authority, and is not binding on the principal. The tender now made of the whole consideration of \$100,000 cash cannot affect the rights of the parties. To order its acceptance would be to enforce a new contract not entered into by them. The bill is dismissed."

Wong Kwai began suit yesterday morning against Queen Liliuokalani to compel specific performance of a contract entered into between himself and Joseph Heleluhi, agent for the latter. Complaint alleges that on October 15 petitioner entered into an agreement with Heleluhi for the lease of the Ahupuaa of Lualaba, on the island of Kauai, for an annual rental of \$2,800, for ten years. On October 17 the lease was prepared and all the points in it agreed upon. Since then, however, Liliuokalani had refused to sign the lease and expressed an intention of letting the land to a third party. In compliance with the petition Judge Perry has signed a writ enjoining Liliuokalani and her agents from leasing or otherwise disposing of the land in question until the matter is determined upon by the Court. With Hee Cho as surety plaintiff has filed an indemnity bond in the sum of \$1,000 against the injunction. L. A. Thurston is attorney for plaintiff.

Geo. R. Carter, administrator of the estate of E. A. Jones, deceased, has applied to the Court for an order discharging deceased and his estate from further liability as assignee of G. K. Norton, who was adjudged a bankrupt January 13, 1893. Judge Perry will hear the application October 28.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Real Merit

Is the characteristic of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is manifested every day in the remarkable cures this medicine accomplishes. Druggists say: When we sell a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla to a new customer we are sure to see him back in a few weeks after more—proving that the good results from a trial bottle warrant continuing its use. This positive merit

Hood's Sarsaparilla

possesses by virtue of the Peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process used in its preparation, and by which all the remedial value of the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is thus Peculiar to itself and absolutely unequalled in its powers as a blood purifier, and as a tonic for building up the weak and weary, and giving strength to the nerves. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for 5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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AND BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th. If sufficient inducement offers.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

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We take pleasure in announcing our ability to execute in a highly artistic manner any commissions we may receive, where the skill of an original designer and a clever artist are combined.

Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.

For a limited time only.

KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

A MISSION CHILD

Romantic Story of Miss Katherine Agnes Gulick.

IS A NOBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER

Half-Caste Japanese—Adopted and Reared By Well Known People of Hawaii—Changed Faith.

The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the following story of the life of Katherine Agnes Gulick, who is the daughter of a Japanese nobleman, but was adopted in early childhood by Rev. O. H. Gulick and his wife:

A young lady who has adopted the



KATHERINE AGNES GULICK.

Queen City for her home, has a rather remarkable and romantic history, and which is, perhaps, unknown to many of her acquaintances, so modest and unassuming is she and absorbed in her daily work and studies. It will almost startle some who know Miss Katherine Agnes Gulick, who has been a pupil at the College of Music for two years, to learn that her real name is Suma Matsuo Honjo, and that she is the daughter of a Japanese nobleman and an American mother. Count Honjo, who was of a branch of President Tyler's family, and a Virginian by birth and rearing, in Philadelphia in 1876, the year of the great Centennial Exposition. The only child of the union is the young lady now in Cincinnati, who was born in Boston in 1878. The mother was an orphan, who was teaching school in Philadelphia at the time of her marriage, and is said to have been a lady of much beauty and brilliancy.

Count Honjo remained in this country until his death, which occurred a few years after his daughter was born, engaging in business in Boston and New York. The Japanese were much more prejudiced in those days against foreigners than they are now, and the Count's family never fully forgave him for his alliance with the American lady. When Suma Matsuo, the daughter, was 3 years and a half old her Japanese grand parents became reconciled to her father, who, upon their request, sent his only child to Japan to be brought up as a Japanese. The mother consented to part with her child, for she was in very ill health and realized that her days were numbered. The father, too, perhaps, had a premonition of his approaching end, for he died a short time after his little daughter had been sent to Japan, and his wife departed this life a little later.

On board the ship Belgic, which conveyed the little lady to Japan, Rev. O. H. Gulick and his wife, both missionaries were passengers returning to Japan from a visit to the United States, and they conceived a great love for little Suma Matsuo Honjo, and made a companion of her, more particularly as they were childless. The Japanese grand parents greeted Suma Matsuo kindly enough, but the child was lonely and was soon taken ill. The Gulicks visited the grand parents and finally prevailed upon them to give up the child and let them adopt her.

Her name was changed to Katherine Agnes Gulick, to which she still holds. She had governesses and read many strong works before she was 10 years old. She lived with her foster parents in Japan for nearly 11 years—when she was over 13 years of age—when she sailed for Honolulu with Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, who had a vacation of two years from missionary work. They remained in Hawaii eight months, when they came to San Francisco, visited the Western cities and arrived at the World's Fair, Chicago, May, 1893, where they remained six weeks, and then came on to Oberlin, Ohio, where the Gulicks had relatives and friends. Katherine Agnes was placed at the Western College, Oxford, Ohio, where she remained for a year, and then came to Cincinnati, September, 1894, and entered the Walnut Hills Institute, studying there for two seasons. She spent the summer of 1896 at Loveland, and in Brown County. While at Oxford, she had picked up a Catholic prayer book on the street, and, after carefully perusing it, thought about joining the Catholic church. She had Catholic friends, whom she questioned closely upon religious matters, but

who did not know of the motives that inspired her queries. She concluded to join the Catholic church, which astonished her foster parents—the Gulicks—who are Congregationalists. They gave her the choice of giving up her Catholic faith and intentions to unite with that church or being disowned and uncared for by them after she was 18 years old, which day was close at hand. She clung to her faith, and formally made her first communion on her eighteenth birthday. Mrs. Gulick corresponds with her occasionally. She is not bitter toward them, for she believes that they acted conscientiously in what they did. Realizing that she had to shift for herself, Miss Gulick taught music in Loveland. She says that the day she was 18 years old and she did not have a penny to her name. She went to work in a dentist's office and taught elocution in the meantime. She taught elocution in Sabina and Loveland, Ohio. Music was her dream, and friends assisted her to enter the College of Music, where she has been a hard student ever since. Professor Hans Slets has manifested much interest in her, and she says she owes all of her progress in music to him. Miss Gulick is conversant with the German, French, Italian and Spanish languages, and has a sweet, well-trained voice. She has ambition to become a public singer, but if she finds that she is not suited for that she will content herself with teaching.

Miss Gulick makes her home with the Sisters of St. Joseph, on Broadway, who have been very kind to her. She will continue to pursue her musical studies at the College of Music.

New Shoe Firm.

The oldest first-class shoe business of the town passes today into new management and ownership. Wm. H. Smith and Wm. F. Love take hold of the Manufacturers' Shoe Company establishment on Fort street, between King and Hotel. There is here a fine store, a large stock and a steady custom. D. B. Smith retires. He has amassed a fortune, but it is not likely that he will be satisfied to remain idle. The young men who have taken the business are both well and favorably known in the community. Mr. Smith has been a shoe salesman for years and Mr. Love has had experience.

HARD WORK AND EASY WORK.

There was a time very lately when Mr. Donato Arnoldi found it hard to keep up with his work. Not that there was more to be done than usual, but he didn't feel like working at all. He was dull. He had no edge. If he could have afforded it he would have knocked off altogether. But that's where it is. Those of us who must work when we are sharp, must keep on working when we are dull. Necessity obliges. Expenses keep on, and so we must keep on.

Dear, dear, what a thing it would be if we were always right up to the mark—eating, sleeping and working with a relish. We might not have money to burn even then, but we should have some to save. Well let's hear Mr. Arnoldi.

"At Easter, 1893," he says, "I began to feel as if a cloud had come over me. I was weak, low, and tired. My tongue was thickly coated, and my mouth kept filling with a thick, tough phlegm. I could eat fairly well, yet my food seemed to do me no good. After eating I had a feeling of heaviness at the chest and pain at the side. I lost a deal of sleep, and night after night I lay broad awake for hours. I kept up with my work, but I was so weak that I was scarcely fit for it. This state of things naturally worried me and I consulted a doctor. He gave me medicines that relieved me for a time, and then I went bad as ever.

"Seeing this, I saw another doctor, who said my stomach, and perhaps other organs, were in a very bad way. I took his medicines, but they did not help me as I hoped they would. On the contrary I got worse and worse.

"At this time cold, clammy sweats began to break out over me, and as I walked my footsteps were uncertain. Sometimes my legs gave way under me, as if they were too weak to bear the weight of my body.

"Not to trouble you with details, it may be enough to say that I was in this miserable condition month after month. In fact, I came to think I never should be any better.

"Then I bethought me of a medicine I had heard highly spoken of—Mother Selge's Curative Syrup. I said to myself, I will try it. I am thankful I did. After taking only two bottles all the pain was gone, and shortly I was well and strong as ever. Since then I have had good health and worked without trouble. When I feel I need it, I take a dose of the Syrup, and it keeps me right.

"I am a surgical instrument maker, and think my illness was due to the quicksilver that I work amongst acting upon me when in a low state of health. At all events, I feel no ill effects now from the mercury I use in my business. (Signed) Donato Arnoldi, 29, Spencer Street, Clerkenwell, London, May 1st, 1894."

No doubt, lead, arsenic, mercury, and other poisons do often produce injurious effects on those who habitually handle them; but the symptoms in Mr. Arnoldi's case go to show that his ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia. This abominable disease generates plenty of poisons of its own, and has no need of help from outside death-dealers. He wasn't able to eat much, nor to digest what he did eat, and his nerves got weak and shaken because they were not fed. That accounts for his wakefulness and for his uncertain footsteps.

Take the ashes out of your furnace, clear the draught, and light a fresh fire, and things are burning and humming directly. And that's what Mother Selge's Syrup does for the human body, when it sets the digestive system in proper operation.

FORTS TO FLOAT

Merriam's Idea of Defense for Honolulu.

Does Not Encourage Plan of Land Fortifications—Thinks Monitors Better.

It is reported from San Francisco that Major-General Merriam expects soon from Honolulu a report from the United States engineers regarding camp sites and fortifications. It is said that the report will be more in the nature of a study rather than voicing any conclusions. As a matter of fact, the engineers, together with General Merriam, think the proper defense of Honolulu a very serious question.

"Honolulu is at the edge of the sea. Her harbor is very narrow. To the end of the coral reefs forming the harbor the distance is hardly over a mile and half from the city. The coral reefs are low and at about the same level as the city. Guns placed on these reefs would afford little or no protection to the city. To an enemy's fleet, the city would be a good target. On this account the engineers are rapidly coming to the conclusion that for the most part the defense of Honolulu must rest with floating batteries of coast-defense vessels."

General Merriam says:

"Honolulu's proper defense from an enemy's fleet is a very important and serious question. Engineers are studying the subject most carefully. The coral reefs forming the narrow harbor are low. The site of the city is also low and the city is close to the ocean. I am not prepared to say what can or cannot be done in the way of land fortifications. The outlook is not promising. I am inclined to think that the city must depend for most of its protection from an enemy's attack upon ships of the coast-defense type. In that case there will be no necessity for a large permanent camp at Honolulu."

SUGAR REPORT.

Coast Advances and Castle & Cooke Summary.

The Gaelic left sugar firm at 4 1-4. There was a small sale above that figure, but the occurrence was spasmodic and indicated nothing. Willett & Gray, and the best authorities generally, agree that the market has a downward tendency. Lower figures may with some certainty be expected. Castle & Cooke's circular, issued yesterday, has this to say:

By the arrival of the S. S. Gaelic, we are pleased to give you the following sugar news dated to the 11th inst. CENTRIFUGALS—The quotation on change is still 4 1-4 cts. for 96.

BETTS are quoted at 9s. 9d. per cwt. and Licht who is the expert for the crops in Europe, estimates that the present season's crop will be from 100,000 to 250,000 tons short of last year.

REFINED continues to be quoted at very low prices and the demand in consequence has been limited, buyers being afraid to stock up until there is a more settled condition.

HAWAIIAN COFFEE.

Figures and Sales Reported From the Coast.

Under date of San Francisco, Oct. 7, Otis, McAllister & Co., send the following on Island coffee:

During the past month sales have amounted to 1,132 bags, arrivals have been 437 bags, and stock now remaining in first hands is 1,229 bags.

In order to effect the above-mentioned sales very material reductions had to be made in prices; some of the large holders had become very anxious to move their stock, a portion of which they had held for nearly a year, and when one of the principal buyers here made an offer on a round lot they concluded to sell, although prices obtained were from 1 1/4 c. to 2 c. per pound below what they were asking.

We believe, however, that it will be better in the end to have accepted lower prices, for at the figures at which Hawaiians have been held, buyers only used them when compelled to, whereas at equal prices with Central Americans, we believe they will have the preference.

Sales since Sept. 7th:

30 bags	17 1/4 @ 18c.
30 bags	17 1/4 @ 18 c.
275 "	15 @ 18 c.
182 "	14 @ 15 c.
545 "	13 @ 13 1/2 c.

1,132 bags.

We quote.

Fancy washed Hawaiian	16 @ 17 c.
Good washed Hawaiian	14 1/4 @ 16 c.
Good half-washed Hawaiian	13 @ 12 1/2 c.

San Francisco has an "Aloha" foot ball team that has won several games lately.



Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimples, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CURCUMA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the PORES.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. Forthright and O'Brien, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods
Just Received by

HOLLISTER & Co.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell
Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

A BRUSHFUL

Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy, Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts or even pound tins. Our paints are all made by Masury & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMIA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,989.

1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000

Subscribed 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 657,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds 2,748,819 7 6

3-Life and Annuity Funds 10,157,670 1 0

£13,558,989 6 9

Revenue Fire Branch 1,561,577 9 9

Revenue Life and Annuity 1,376,611 1 0

Branches 2,721,389 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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LIFE AND FIRE

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